

THE ARUNDELÆUM

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No. 2111.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

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THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Prof. TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a Course of LECTURES on GEOLOGY, having especial reference to the application of the Science to Engineering, Mining, Agriculture, and the Arts. The Lectures will commence on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 9 A.M. They will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday at the same hour. Fee, 12 1/2s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.
SUMMER EXHIBITIONS.—PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT. May 27th and 28th, June 17th and 18th, July 1st and 2nd. AMERICAN PLANTS.—June 1st to 13th. Tickets can be obtained at the Gardens by vouchers from Fellows of the Society. Price, on or before Saturday, May 10th, 4s. after that day, 5s., and on the days of the Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.
Instituted 1814. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1842. Under the immediate Protection of Her Most Excellent Majesty, THE QUEEN.
President.—Sir FRANCIS GRANT, P.R.A.
The Fifty-third ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place in FREEMASONS' HALL, on SATURDAY, May 10th.
JOHN DUGLAS HERING, Esq. M.P., in the Chair.
Tickets, including Wines, One Guinea each: to be had of the Stewards and the Assistant-Secretary.
HENRY WYNHAM PHILLIPS, Hon. Sec.
FREDERIC W. MAYNARD, Assistant-Sec.
24, Old Bond-street, W.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—THE ACADEMY for the Study from the Living Costume Model, in connexion with the above Society, will be CONTINUED after the close of the Exhibition, at 23, George-street, Portman-square. Instructor, W. H. Fisk, Esq.; Visitor, George D. Leslie, Esq. A.R.A.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION (Third and Concluding Series) of CELEBRATED PERSONS who have died in 1867, and of others who died before that date. Exhibition-room, South Kensington, will be OPENED to the Public on MONDAY, April 13, 1868.
Admission, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 1s. each person; on Tuesdays, 2s. 6d. Season Tickets, available also for the Private View (April 11), 5s. each, may be obtained at the South Kensington Museum.
Open from 10 A.M. till 7 P.M.
By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS in DISTRESS (Established 1806).—The Directors have the gratification to announce to the Patrons and Friends of the above Society, that His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, the President of the Society, has graciously consented to PRESENT at its SIXTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL, on TUESDAY, the 5th of May next, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, a List of Stewards will be shortly published.
By order, WM. CHAS. LAURIE, Secretary.
10, Finsbury Chambers, London Wall, E.C., March 27, 1868.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—THE ADDRESSES of Professor OWEN, the ARCHBISHOP of YORK, and Professor HUXLEY, at ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Paddington, on Medical Science and Medical Education, may be obtained together with the Prospectus for the Summer Session commencing May 1st, on application to EXETER HART, Esq., Dean of the School.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.
The Terms of Subscription to New Members.—Entrance Donation, 12s. Annual Subscription, 12s.
All persons can at once become Members, and will receive, during the Autumn, in return for the Subscription of the current Year (due last January), Chromo-Lithographs of the following subjects:—
"THE PROCESSION of the MAGI."
From the Fresco, by Andrea del Sarto, in the Cloister of the Annunziata at Florence.
"THE VISION of SAINT BERNARD."
From the Painting, by Filippo Lippi, in the Badia at Florence.
Specimens of these Publications may be seen in the Rooms of the Society.
F. W. MAYNARD, Secretary.
24, Old Bond-street, W.

THE DRAWINGS and PUBLICATIONS of the ARUNDEL SOCIETY are OPEN DAILY to the free inspection of the Public. Prospectuses and Lists of Works on sale will be sent by post on application to
24, Old Bond-street, W. F. W. MAYNARD, Secretary.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.
4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.
TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at Eight P.M. Papers to be read: "Europeans in America," by Mr. Allan. Adjourned Discussion: "Elasticity of Animal Type," by Mr. Charles W. Davis, B.A.
J. FRED. COLLINGWOOD, Secretary.

MUSICAL UNION.—LUBECK, AUER, and GRÜTZMÄCHER will play April 21st: JAEHL, May 5th; POPPER, Violoncellist, from Prague (debut); and ANTOINE RUBINSTEIN, May 19th. Members are requested to pay their subscriptions, and send in their nominations, before Easter, to ASHDOWN & PARRY, 19, Hanover-square. Musical Amateurs distinguished in Art and Science, and being nominated, will receive Hon. Members' free admission. No persons, in future, will be admitted without a ticket.—Apply, by letter, J. ELLA, Director.

THE REV. ALEX. J. D. DORSEY will RESUME his LECTURES, Classes, and Lessons, at 13, Prince's-square, W., on 15th of April; at C. C. C., Cambridge, on 22nd of April; at K. C., London, on 22nd of May.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. SCHOOL.

Head Master.—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, M.A. F.R.S.
Vice Master.—E. R. HORTON, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

The SUMMER TERM will begin, for New Pupils, on TUESDAY, April 21st, at 9 30 A.M. The hours of attendance are from 9 30 to 3 45; the hour from 12 30 to 1 30 being allowed for recreation and dinner. The Playground is spacious, and contains a Gymnasium and Fives Courts. The School Session is divided into three Terms. Fee, 7s. per Term, to be paid in advance; Gymnastics and Fencing extra.
Junior Department.—For Pupils between the ages of seven and nine, whose periods of work and recreation in the Playground are so arranged as to differ from those of the older boys. The hours of attendance are from 9 30 to 3 40, of which time two hours altogether are allowed for recreation and dinner. Fee for each Term, 6s. 2s. 6d. to be paid in advance.
Discipline is maintained without corporal punishment. A Monthly Report of the progress and conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

The School is very near the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and within a few minutes' walk of the Terminal of several other Railways.
Prospectuses, containing full information respecting the courses of instruction given in the School, with other particulars, may be obtained at the Office of the College.
JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.
April 7th, 1868.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The SUMMER TERM will begin on FRIDAY, May 1st.

CLASSES (in the order in which they meet).
Midwifery.—Prof. Graily Hewitt, M.D., P.A.M.
Medical Jurisprudence.—Dr. Michael Foster, for Prof. Harley, M.D. F.R.S. 10 A.M.
Practical Chemistry.—Prof. Williamson, F.R.S., 11 A.M.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.—Prof. Ringer, M.D., 12 A.M.
Paleo-Zoology.—Prof. Grant, M.D. F.R.S., 3 P.M.
Practical Surgery.—Mr. Christopher Heath, F.R.C.S., 3 P.M. Commencing April 1st.
Botany.—Prof. Oliver, F.R.S. F.L.S. 4 P.M.
Physiology.—Prof. H. Charlton Bastian, M.D., 4 P.M.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.—Prof. Wharton Jones, F.R.S. (Hour to be fixed).
Hospital Practice, Daily.
Medical Clinical Lectures.—Prof. Sir Wm. Jenner, Bart. M.D. F.R.S.; Prof. Reynolds, M.D.; and Wilson Fox, M.D., Holme Professor of Clinical Medicine.
Clinical Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women.—Prof. Graily Hewitt, M.D.
Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Skin.—Dr. Hillier.
Surgical Clinical Lectures.—Prof. Erichsen, Prof. Marshall, F.R.S., and Prof. Sir Henry Thompson.
Clinical Lectures on Ophthalmic Cases.—Prof. Wharton Jones, F.R.S., and Mr. J. F. Streetfield.
Practical Instruction in the Application of Bandages and other Surgical Apparatus.—Mr. Berkeley Hill, F.R.C.S.
Practical Pharmacy.—Pupils are instructed in the Hospital Dispensary.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of the College.
WILSON FOX, M.D., Dean of the Faculty.
JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.
March 14, 1868.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 43 and 45, HARLEY-STREET, W.

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Her Majesty the QUEEN.
H.R.H. the PRINCESS of WALES.
Visitor.—The Lord Bishop of London.
Principal.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster.
Lady Resident.—Miss Parry.
The College will RE-OPEN for the Easter Term on MONDAY, April 20.

Individual instruction is given in Vocal and Instrumental Music to Pupils attending at least one Class. Special Conversation Classes in Modern Languages will be formed on the entry of six Names. Pupils are received from the age of thirteen upwards. Arrangements are made for receiving BOARDERS. Prospectuses, with full particulars as to Fees, Scholarships, Classes, &c. may be had on application to Miss MILWARD, at the College Office.
E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, 43 and 45, HARLEY-STREET, W.

Lady Superintendent.—Miss HAY.
Assistant.—Miss WALKER.
The Classes of the School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, April 20. Pupils are received from the age of Five upwards. Prospectuses, with full particulars, may be had on application to Miss MILWARD, at the College Office.
E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 43 and 45, HARLEY-STREET, W.

THE DEAN of WESTMINSTER proposes to deliver a Course of Four Lectures, "ON THE CUSTOMS of the EARLY CHURCH," at 4 P.M. on April 29th, and May 2nd, 6th, and 9th. Fee for the Course, 10s.; Single Lectures, 3s. 6d. Tickets may be obtained at the College Office and on after April 20th.
E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

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For information apply to the Warden at the College, or to the Honorary Secretary, J. H. PATTERSON, Esq., at his Chambers, 1, Elm-court, Middle Temple, London.

BEDFORD COLLEGE, 48 and 49, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON.

EASTER TERM will BEGIN on MONDAY, April 20th. Prospectuses, with particulars respecting Scholarships, Prizes, &c., may be had at the College.
JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

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See **MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE** for APRIL.

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ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.

EXHIBITION OF MODERN WORKS OF ART.

Intending Contributors are informed that the **EXHIBITION of MODERN PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOURS**, Specimens of SCULPTURE, and CASTS, and ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS will be OPENED as soon as practicable after the Closing of the Royal Academy, and that all Works of Art must be sent so as to arrive not later than the 15th of AUGUST. Pictures, &c. from London, will be forwarded by Mr. J. J. G. GREEN, 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, if delivered to him before the 1st of August, by Artists who have received the invitation circular; from other places, Artists who have also received such circular are requested to send them by the most convenient and least expensive conveyance. Works sent by other parties must be carriage paid. Contributions to this Exhibition will not be confined to Artists alone, but will be extended to the admission of Works from Private Individuals and from Dealers. The Council offer a Prize of Fifty Guineas to the Artist of the best Picture exhibited during the whole period of the Exhibition, provided it has been painted within two years; but they reserve the power of withholding the Prize should there be no work of sufficient merit in the Collection. Pictures lent by Private Individuals for Exhibition during a shorter period will not enter into competition for the Prize.

THOS. WORTHINGTON, Hon. Sec.
Royal Manchester Institution,
April, 1868.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AT LEEDS, 1868.

PATRONS.

THE QUEEN,
THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH,
THE KING OF PRUSSIA,
THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS,
THE KING OF THE BELGIANS,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

This EXHIBITION, devoted to Fine and Ornamental Art, will be held in a Building intended for the NEW INFIRMARY, erected after the design of Mr. G. GUSTAV SCOTT, R.A., at a cost of 100,000. The grand features of the Building are a Central Hall, 150 feet by 65 feet, surrounded by Corridors, and Ten Galleries 125 feet by 25 feet each.

The proceeds of the Exhibition will be appropriated in certain proportions to the Infirmary Building Fund, to the completion of the Building in which the Local Schools of Science and Practical Art are to be carried on, and to the foundation of a permanent Gallery of Art in the town of Leeds.

The Works of Art lent to the Exhibition have been received from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, including numerous contributions from Her Majesty the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. H. M. the King of the Belgians is also a liberal Contributor to the Galleries.

The Works will be distributed as follows:—

- 1.—Three Galleries of OIL PAINTINGS by the OLD MASTERS, and a Collection of their Drawings and Sketches.
- 2.—Two Galleries of OIL PAINTINGS of the ENGLISH SCHOOL, by Deceased and Living Artists.
- 3.—A Gallery of OIL PAINTINGS by MODERN FOREIGN ARTISTS.
- 4.—A Gallery of ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.
- 5.—A Gallery of PORTRAITS of DECEASED YORKSHIRE WORTHIES.
- 6.—A Collection of MINIATURES.
- 7.—A Gallery of ENGRAVINGS and ETCHINGS.
- 8.—A MUSEUM of ORNAMENTAL ART, from the Earliest British Period to the Close of the eighteenth Century, including China, Glass, Metal Work, Tapestry, &c.
- 9.—An ORIENTAL MUSEUM.

The EXHIBITION will be OPENED

in the Name of
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
by H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
in the THIRD WEEK in MAY,
and will CLOSE in OCTOBER.

ORCHESTRAL PERFORMANCES
will take place Daily in the Central Hall.

Musical Director.....Mr. CHARLES HALLE.

There will be First and Second Class Refreshment Rooms in the Building.

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SEASON SUBSCRIPTIONS will be of two Classes:—

First Class Five Guineas.
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N.B. Tickets admitting to special Ceremonies must be limited to the accommodation afforded by the Central Hall and Corridors, and cannot exceed 2500 in number. They will be issued according to the priority in which Subscribers' names are entered.

Sents will be provided for Ladies on the special occasions.

A Subscriber of Two Guineas will be entitled to a non-transferable ticket available at all times, except on the Opening and other special days.

Every Subscriber of Five Guineas, or Two Guineas, will be entitled to purchase, for One Guinea each, second-class Season Tickets for his children under the age of 21, if residing with him.

SINGLE ADMISSIONS.

For the four days succeeding the Opening each admission will be 6s., and for the remaining days in May, 2s. 6d.

From the 1st of June the admissions on Wednesdays and Fridays will be 2s. 6d., and on other days 1s., until further notice.

Subscriptions for Season Tickets will be received on and after the 6th of April, at the Exhibition Offices, by personal application between 10 and 4, or by letter addressed to the Secretary. The tickets must be paid for at the time of application, and they will be forwarded to the Subscribers from the Exhibition Offices.

By order of the Executive Committee,
R. H. BRAITHWAITE, Secretary.

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נכירת ספרים

FRED. MÜLLER, at AMSTERDAM, Heeren-gracht, K. 130, will SELL, on the 6th and 7th of MAY, 1868, the important LIBRARY of the Rev. L. B. SCHAAP, late Chief Rabbi at Amsterdam, consisting of a very fine Collection of RARE BOOKS, in HEBREW and JEWISH LITERATURE. Catalogues may be obtained of David Nutt, 570, Strand; Messrs. Williams & Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; and Messrs. Asher & Co., Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London.

The Natural History Collection of the late Mr. WILLIAM BEAN, of Scarborough.

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LITERATURE

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Maryland is the least lettered of all the United States, and she has heretofore done little towards collecting the materials of her story.

At first sight, such a fact seems rather odd; for although truth compels us to say that Maryland is the least lettered of all the States, such a saying will be a great surprise to the belles and beaux of Baltimore. For Baltimore is a city of high pretensions; a city of song, of war, of patriotism; apt to troll out much poetic passion, to clothe itself in steel, to apostrophize the gods, and dash away Northern scum, under the influence of wax-lights and champagne. Maryland is rich, not only in chivalry, but in contradictions.

Baltimore, her bright little capital—with its aristocratic surface cut in two parts by the plebeian Jones's Falls—is called the City of Monuments, from the presence in its streets of three or four severities in stone, which seem to have wandered away, in a state of ghostly fitfulness, from some neighbouring Kensal Green or Père La Chaise. No guest of a week in that gay and sparkling town will think of it mainly as the place where he saw the Armistead sculpture and the Washington column. Baltimore will live in his mind as a city of lovely girls, of passionate song, and of perfect terrapin. It will keep its place, when things of higher interest may have passed away, by the colour of its streets, by the dash of its people, by the heat of its pavement, by the frolic of its quays. Other cities of the Union have their charm. Boston is very massive, Richmond is very picturesque. New York abounds in riches, Chicago in enterprise, New Orleans in wickedness. St. Louis is fervid, Philadelphia nobly built; but Baltimore has a charm beyond nearly all cities in America, which many a visitor has felt without being able to describe. The streets are very sunny, the citizens very gay. But these things may be seen elsewhere, in places of which you do not feel the instant charm. Perhaps the secret lies in a certain combination of brightness and thoughtlessness in the city and the people, which is rather Sicilian than American. New York and New Orleans are far more dissipated cities than Baltimore; yet for a kind of decorous excess in the ways of vice—for dancing and dicing, for driving and drinking, for all the delights which are supposed to hang about wine, woman and song—this city on the Chesapeake bears away the bell.

Your true Marylander is a jovial, hospitable, frank, illogical, and impulsive fellow; liable, in times of excitement, to much patriotic fever, which he is apt to catch when sitting at dinner-tables and standing in front of pianofortes. When this fever is on him, he is wildly picturesque, and not quite harmless. But his fits of savage defiance commonly pass off in words. Happily for mankind, when the disease is at its worst, he can sit and sing himself away,—the freedom upon which he most of all piques himself being his right of song.

The contradictions of Maryland begin with its name. Maryland is called after a queen whose name was not Mary. Indeed, we have met with persons, who would not like to have been called country gentlemen, who fancied that Catholic Maryland was called after Queen Mary, just as Protestant Virginia was called after Queen Bess. Our readers, of course, are

well aware that Maryland was called after Henrietta, consort of Charles the First,—“and thereby hangs a tale.” When the heroic daughter of Henri the Great came into England, nobody could pronounce her French name of Henriette Marie; and even her husband preferred to call her by the English form of Mary. Henriette herself never adopted this change. To the last she signed her letters in the feminine form of her father's name; but the common people only knew her as Mary, and the likeness of her ordinary name to that of the “bloody” queen, was one element of suspicion against her in the troubled times through which she had to pass. But for this vulgar obstacle, the fair country on Chesapeake Bay would have been called Henrietta Land; in which case a softly-sounding word would have been lost to the fair and lively patriots of Baltimore.

Henrietta Land, my Henrietta Land!

would hardly have roused the pulses of a people open to the intoxication of sweet sounds.

Lord Baltimore, who founded the colony of Maryland, was a convert to the Roman Church. His first design, in putting money out to interest as a planter, was to do good to his soul, while securing a fine estate to his family; but he was not always quite so steadily bent on carrying out his principles as he seemed to be on filling his pockets. In fact, George Calvert, the Yorkshire lad, who learned his first lessons in taking care of his own fortunes from Sir Robert Cecil, was not the kind of man to make sacrifices, even for a religion in which he believed. It is more than doubtful whether George Calvert believed in the mass and the Pope. In this world, there was only one person in whom he had perfect confidence; and that was—himself. It was said of him, as of many a better man, that he could not afford a conscience. He was poor and not proud. He married young, and had a houseful of boys and girls; no less than ten of them in all. Other children he also had to provide for; born to him in love, but not in law. Altogether, he was not in a position to be choicer in his ways of life; and there is only too much reason to infer that he sacrificed his first religion to what he fancied was going to be his interest.

No man in that age, not even his master, Cecil, was more keenly alive to the advantages which may come to a clever fellow from standing by the winning party, and carrying his assistance to the stronger side. In his early time, George Calvert led a hard and hopeless kind of life. His father, Leonard Calvert, was a Yorkshire squire, of no large means. He did “not belong to the nobility of England,” says Mr. Neill, who has written, for the Maryland market, a detailed account of the state founder. Mr. Neill appears to have rather vague notions about the English peerage. We fear he will be rather shocked to find that the Yorkshire squire had just as much to do with the English nobility as his son George. Calvert was in due time made an Irish baron; a very different thing from being made an English peer. The fine points of our usages in these matters of dignity are nearly always lost upon those who are not to the manner born. The difference between English knighthood and Hanoverian knighthood used to puzzle foreigners completely; and King William's pleasant way of rubbing his palms and chuckling over his own adroitness in putting a fellow off with the Hanoverian article, could not be made intelligible to a stranger. The title was the same, and a knight is a knight all the world over. Yet every man who was fobbed off with the foreign article felt the indignity in his heart of hearts. But the difference be-

tween a Hanoverian and an English knighthood was not half so striking as that between an English peerage and an Irish barony. One is a power, the other is but a name. An English baron sits in the House of Lords; and a large fraction of the governing might of this great empire passes into his hands. The Irish baron gets nothing with his title, except the social courtesies. In fact, his title is an incubance; for while it gives him no right to sit in the House of Lords, it prevents him from sitting for any Irish constituency in the House of Commons. The dignity is a disqualification. Hence, an Irish peerage, when it stands alone, is rather a joke with us, who are fond of realities, and have very little of the Siamese reverence for rulers who do not rule. Now George Calvert, who lived to plant the Roman Catholic colony of Maryland, was made Baron Baltimore in the peerage of Ireland; and no man of the family has ever become a member of the English nobility. This is the simple truth; and we shall be sorry if it offend the good people of Baltimore, who pique themselves on having been planted by a lord, while the neighbouring states were planted by commoners like Walter Raleigh and William Penn. Calvert was only an Irish lord.

For many years after his arrival in London, with a keen appetite and an empty pocket, the smart Yorkshire lad pined in a back room of Sir Robert Cecil's office—doing the humblest drudgery of a clerk; looking after farm accounts, seeing to the bailiffs, and making himself generally useful. He had one great advantage for such work—he wrote a hand which a child could read. Only those who have been condemned to read a good deal of the correspondence of Bacon's contemporaries can tell how far the possession of this happy gift might go towards making a man's fortune. Only three or four men had it; and they all became Secretaries of State, and nearly all of them peers. This was Dudley Carleton's chief merit, just as it was George Calvert's merit. Yet Calvert remained an obscure clerk in Cecil's office for nearly a dozen years, and only emerged from his obscurity when his master died. Two circumstances helped him. In his old age, Cecil had few friends, and no confidants, of his own rank in life. He made his clerk one of his executors; and Calvert's duties in this office made him a man of consequence. In the next place, King James, alarmed at the idea of giving his great minister a successor, resolved that he would not appoint another Chief Secretary of State. In fact, James knew that his Secretary had been the real governing power; that he had received presents and bribes from all the foreign kings and princes; and he wished to keep both the power and the profit of power in his own hands. He said he would, in future, be his own Secretary of State. Very wisely, he kept on some of Cecil's penmen; among others, the shrewd Yorkshire gentleman, who wrote Italian and Spanish as well as Latin and French. In fact, if not yet in name, Calvert became one of James's Foreign Secretaries; and in the course of six or seven years of humble drudgery in this new office, he became Sir George, and nominal Secretary of State.

In this position he attached himself to every one who was rising in the world; to Somerset, to Bacon, to Buckingham; but not so closely as to involve himself in their troubles. His policy was to rise slowly and safely; never to provoke envy and ill-will by his sudden airs of greatness; to run easily with the tide; and get himself on high and dry ground before the moment of its ebb.

The great business of Calvert's official life

was the negotiation for a Spanish match; and the change in his religion was closely connected with that event. Calvert fully believed that an Infanta would come to London as future queen, and that through her influence England would be brought under the control of Rome. He therefore made his peace at an early day. He played for a great stake; he played with skill, patience, foresight; and if events had come about as he expected, Calvert would have been the most powerful man in England. Instead of a poor Irish barony, and a grant of wild land in the New World, he would have been able to ask and obtain such favours as had crowned the handsome George Villiers. And the events on which he reckoned were not so wildly improbable as they may now appear. It is certain that half the people of England were still Catholic at heart. The higher classes, it is true, were mainly Protestant; but men like Calvert fancied that these higher classes would follow the fashions set by the Court; and that a lovely Spanish lady would draw the whole world behind her to the mass. Everything seemed to favour this idea. A great many worldly-wise people were getting themselves reconciled. The faith of James was of doubtful orthodoxy. His queen had been reconciled with Rome. He wanted a Catholic wife for his son; and he was ready to stipulate that his grandchildren should be taught by Jesuits and priests. More than half his Privy Council was suspected of Popish practices. Who, then, would be likely to oppose the coming Catholic queen? It required Naseby and Dunbar to answer that question.

At the time when Calvert avowed himself a convert, he had everything to gain at Court by his declaration. The tide had then set strongly towards Rome; and if the common people growled and threatened, no one supposed that their distant murmurs could either make or mar the fortunes of a Secretary of State. If, by his arts, Calvert could sensibly aid in bringing the project of a Spanish match to a happy end, he might ask for any reasonable reward in his sovereign's gift.

In the meanwhile, he had a great match of his own in view: an alliance between his son Cecilius and Lady Ann, daughter of Lord Arundel, the proudest and staunchest of Catholic peers. For such an alliance, the Calverts were only too glad to make sacrifices; and the marriage of Cecilius and Lady Ann was not solemnized until all the Calvert family had been brought into the fold of Rome.

Sir George was not hard to persuade. Indeed, nothing was more easy to him than to sacrifice an opinion and a sentiment when it became his plain interest to give such proofs of his devotion. What he practised he also taught. One of his Yorkshire friends was Wentworth, afterwards so famous as the Earl of Strafford. In those days Wentworth was a liberal, much opposed to court intrigues. When the King attempted to levy money under Privy Seals, Wentworth resisted stoutly; on which Calvert wrote to warn his old friend against the dangers into which he was running, for a mere trumpety sum of money:—"I have been here now some two or three months," he said, in a letter to his old Yorkshire friend and neighbour, "a spectator upon this great scene of State, where I have no part to play; but you have, for which your friends are sorry. It is your enemies, that bring you on the stage, when they have a hope to see you act your own notable harm; and therefore keep yourself off, I beseech you, *et redimas te quam queas mínimo*. Furnish not your enemies with matter of triumph when, without detriment either to your honour or conscience, you may

give them the foil if you will; and remember the old tale of the rain that fell upon all the world except two that kept themselves in a cellar, and how sorry they were afterward for their providence." Calvert never thought of men resisting such demands as the King was then making, on principle. It was to him, then and always, a question of so much money. More than once he wrote to Wentworth on the subject; and it is likely enough that the shrewd, practical advice of Calvert had some share in that conversion of Wentworth to the King's views which ended in his violent death. At first, the great Yorkshire gentleman was slow to take these hints. On the point of departure for Newfoundland, Calvert wrote again to Wentworth in the same strain of grovelling prudence:—"I should say much more to you were you here, which is not fit for paper; but never put off the matter of your appearance here, for God's sake; but send your money into the collector's without more ado."

The failure of Prince Charles's romantic journey to Madrid was the ruin of Calvert's greater hopes. On the Prince's return Calvert found his own position at court much weakened; and fearing that the seals of his office would be taken from him by the King, he began to look about him for a buyer. Strange to say, he found a man willing to buy; and then he obtained Buckingham's leave to sell. Sir Albert Morton was the lucky man; and the price agreed upon between the hucksters for the transfer of this great public office was 6,000*l.* and an Irish barony. It was clearly understood at court that the Irish barony was to be either kept or sold, at Calvert's own option. For some time it was understood to be on sale, but no one tempted the holder by a sufficient bid; and at length Sir George determined to keep the lordship for himself.

It is a very sad story; but then it is the truth; and in this rather dirty way the colony of Maryland came to be planted by a lord.

Calvert had got from the King a grant of land in the bleak north, which he tried to settle and could not. He then took advantage of his position at court to rob the Virginia Company of some of their best lands on the Chesapeake; for a new Catholic princess had come into England from Paris; and men of Calvert's new persuasion were extremely powerful in the antechambers of Whitehall. By rather foul play he got a grant of the land, and Charles himself inserted in his patent the name of Terra Marie, which the colonists turned into English as Maryland. Calvert did not live to settle the country thus given to him; but the colony thrived apace, and King Charles at least lived long enough to hear that the colony planted by a nobleman, and named by himself, was the very first colony in America to turn against him in the day of his distress.

The story of Maryland is not altogether a pleasant story to relate; but readers who care for detail in such things may profitably consult the little volume by Mr. Neill.

History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.
By John Foster Kirk. With Portraits. Vol. III. (Murray.)

THE events of between three and four years are included in the five hundred pages of this volume, the last of Mr. Kirk's History of that Great Duke of Burgundy who was no more "great" than his father, Duke Philip, was really "good." There is truth in the remark that nothing succeeds like success. Charles the Bold aimed, indeed, at greatness, but the end of all was a *fiasco*. "Charles le Téméraire" is his right designation. The phrase is ill trans-

lated which makes a bold man of one whose rashness often seemed to make him akin with insanity.

Born in the old Burgundian city of Dijon, in 1433, he was little more than forty when this picturesque volume of the last few years of his career begins. When the "Bold" succeeded to the so-called "Good" Duke, in 1467, he had the reputation by which men's minds were then moved to admiration. Monthéri had shown that Charles had a strong arm, a stout heart, and a head not so hot but that it could coolly calculate the perils against which it might fearlessly run itself, scorning consequences.

To most English readers Charles will probably be well known through 'Quentin Durward.' Busy people are as content to get their history through novels as Marlborough was to get *his* through Shakspeare's plays. Accordingly, many of our young people, at least, associate Charles exclusively with the crafty Louis the Eleventh, who would fain have cajoled and then crushed him, but who found the Burgundian (till he caught him on the hip at Nancy) another sort of man than those the King had been wont to deal with and to subdue. Here, we hardly ever associate him with our Edward the Fourth, of whose sister Margaret Charles was the husband. Charles lent aid to enable York to occupy the seat of Lancaster; and Margaret has made a perplexed question more perplexed than ever by recognizing as her nephew that pretender, or alleged pretender, Perkin Warbeck, who was once not without some prospect of tumbling the first Tudor from his throne.

There are failures by incurring which a man does not necessarily lose dignity. This was not the case when Charles, like so many of his contemporaries, would fain have been king; and he failed ridiculously in the attempt. The civil head of the once "Holy Roman Empire," whose religious chief had his seat in Rome, was the fountain of all exalted honour in those days. He alone could make, though many a meaner man could mar, kings. The Bold Duke went to Frederick the Third at Treves, carrying, as it were in his carpet-bag, a kingly crown and a costly truncheon, which he hoped the Emperor would allow him to wear as King of Burgundy and Grand Vicar of the Empire. But Frederick declined, and the Bold Duke found he had made a rash and fruitless attempt. He carried his glittering luggage home again, never to be used. Our Harry the Eighth showed himself, in a somewhat similar case, of quite another quality. He asserted the imperial independence of England, and made himself King of Ireland without asking the Emperor's leave or seeking for his act the papal sanction.

Charles had few consolations for the disappointment of his ambition. He not only did not attain to royalty, but he lost his own ducal cap with his life. If he overran Lorraine and took Nancy, he did not long keep what he had taken. The Swiss were altogether too much for him. He could not crush those freemen as he had crushed his rebellious citizens of Liege. At Granson and Morat the Burgundians were not only defeated, in the first battle at all events they were humiliated. Trained soldiers were stricken or routed by armed peasants and townsmen. One party was, perhaps, not more merciful than the other. Originally they were all of the people, and they sustained the original idea of the meaning of that *populus* from which soldiers were taken of old. They were the "populatores," or *devastators*. So do savage tribes give terribly significant names to their braves.

All these episodes of Swiss and Burgundian are admirably rendered by Mr. Kirk. His most stirring and picturesque effects are to be found

here. These passages are the most brilliant and successful of the whole work. The close of all was Charles's fierce attempt to recover Nancy, which he had taken at such pains, and kept for so brief a period. But his fighting at Nancy was a good deal like that of the theatrical King Richard when, with smitten and paralyzed arm, ill answering to his dauntlessness of heart, he assailed Richmond, who has victory seated on his helm. There is, indeed, a further resemblance; for as Richard was deserted in his utmost need, at Bosworth, by Lord Stanley, so was Charles of Burgundy, when he could as little stand against desertion, at Nancy, by the adventurer Campo Basso and his levies. He had then to fight against numbers the double of his own.

France, Switzerland, and Lorraine were too much for Burgundy alone, and enfeebled. The latter, so to speak, was swept away in one overwhelming wreck. The victors knew not who was slain. The Swiss, when they took their wages and their leave, kindly said to Duke René of Lorraine, "If the Duke of Burgundy were still alive, and should return to disturb him, let him send for them again"—

"If the Duke of Burgundy were still alive—that was the thought that now occupied every breast. If he were alive, no doubt but that he would return, no hope that the war was over. Messengers were sent to inquire, to explore. The field was searched. Horsemen went to Metz and neighbouring places to ask whether he had passed. None had seen him, none could find him, none had anything to tell. Wild rumours started up. He had hidden in the forest, retired to a hermitage, assumed the religious garb. Goods were bought and sold, to be paid for on his reappearance. Years afterwards, there were those who still believed, still expected. Yet intelligence, proof, was soon forthcoming. In the evening of Monday Campobasso presented himself, bringing with him Colonna, who told what he had seen, and gave assurance that he could find the spot. Let him go then and seek, accompanied by those who would be surest to recognize the form—Mathieu, the Portuguese physician, a valet-de-chambre, and a 'laundress,' who had prepared the baths of the fallen prince. They passed out at the gate of Saint John, descending to the low, then marshy, ground on the west of the town. It was drained by a ditch, the bed of a slender rivulet, that turned a mill in the faubourg. The distance was not great—less than half an English mile. Several hundred bodies lay near together. But these they passed, coming to where a small band, 'thirteen or fourteen,' had fallen, fighting singly, yet together. Here lay Cîtey, here Contay, here a Croy, a Belvoir, a Lalain,—as in every battle-field; here Bièvre, loved by his enemies, his skull laid open 'like a pot.' These are on the edge of the ditch. At the bottom lies another body,—'short, but thickset and well-membered,—in worse plight than all the rest; stripped naked, horribly mangled, the cheek eaten away by wolves or famished dogs. Can this be he? They stoop and examine. The nails, never pared, are 'longer than any other man's.' Two teeth are gone—through a fall years ago. There are other marks—a fistula in the groin, in the neck a scar left by the sword-thrust received at Monthéry. The men turn pale, the woman shrieks and throws herself upon the body. 'My lord of Burgundy! My lord of Burgundy!' Yes, this is he—the 'Great Duke,' the destroyer of Liège, the 'Terror of France!' They strive to raise it. The flesh, imbedded in the ice, is rent by the effort. Help is sent for. Four of René's nobles come, men with implements, cloths, and bier; women have sent their veils. It is lifted and borne into the town, through the principal street, to the house of George Marquiez, where there is a large and suitable chamber. The bearers rest a moment—set down their burden on the pavement. Let the spot be for ever marked with a cross of black stones. It is carried in, washed with wine and warm water, again examined. There are three principal wounds. A halberd, entering at the side

of the head, has cloven it from above the ear to the teeth. Both thighs have been pierced by a spear. Another has been thrust into the bowels from below. It is wrapped in fine linen and laid out upon a table. The head, covered with a cap of red satin, lies on a cushion of the same colour and material. An altar is decked beside it. Waxen tapers are lighted. The room is hung with black. Bid his brother, his captive nobles, his surviving servants, come, and see if this be indeed their prince. They assemble around, kneel and weep, take his hands, his feet, and press them to their lips and breasts. He was their sovereign, their 'good lord,' the chief of a glorious house, the last, the greatest, of his line. * * Five days the body lay in state, visited by all the people. Different rumours were afloat as to the manner of the death. Some told a fantastical tale of a deaf knight, who had mistaken the cry of 'Save the Duke of Burgundy!' for 'Live the Duke of Burgundy!' and who died of grief when he learned whom his lance had pierced. No lance, no sword, no knightly weapon had touched that body. Others, with more confidence, and on stronger grounds, asserted that Campobasso had left assassins in the camp; and, in truth, those thrusts with pikes, given apparently while he lay upon the ground,—at least that upward thrust, like the finishing, testing one, at the murder of his grandfather on the Bridge of Montereau,—may well have been dealt by such hands. But the first and sufficient wound, the cleft made with the halberd, told its own tale. The Swiss themselves never doubted their workmanship, nor was their claim denied."

Although this volume is the best of the series, the spirit of the details is occasionally marred by the chorus-like ejaculations of the author. Another fault lies in Mr. Kirk's use of circumlocutory phrases, evidently with the idea that the "roundabout" means the "poetical." But these are trifling matters, for this last portion of the work is in nearly every other respect of great merit. The title-page, we may observe, says "With Portraits"; but we have looked through this third volume, and have not found one.

1. *Origin of the Four Gospels.* By Constantine Tischendorf. Translated by W. L. Gage. (Jackson, Walford & Hodder.)
2. *The Jesus of the Evangelists, his Historical Character Vindicated.* By the Rev. C. A. Row, M.A. (Williams & Norgate.)
3. *Was St. John the Author of the Fourth Gospel?* By a Layman. (Longmans & Co.)
4. *The Christ of History.* By John Young, LL.D. (Strahan & Co.)

1. THE learned author of the little work on the Gospels—who is not what the translator makes him, Professor of Theology in the University of Leipzig—is here presented in an English dress. His book has had a large sale in Germany as well as in America and England. The fourth and last edition, which is much enlarged, has been properly taken by Mr. Gage. Of its merits we need not say much. The writer is enthusiastic, orthodox, one-sided, and does not settle the question. To estimate his arguments aright, two other works should be read—Volkmar on the origin of the Gospels, and Scholten's able summary of the earliest external evidence on behalf of the New Testament books; both of which seem to have been called forth by Tischendorf's work. The three together are necessary to a reader who would apprehend the full force of primitive testimony relating to the four Gospels. Had the Leipzig Professor exhibited more calmness and cautiousness,—had he omitted a number of epithets and phrases which are applied to Strauss and Renan,—he might have improved his work, and given it also a more scholarly form. As it is, it deserves the careful perusal of all classes of readers, though we believe that critical scholars will dissent from many posi-

tions advocated in it, and in particular from the position that Justin Martyr used the Fourth Gospel.

2. The object of Mr. Row's book is to prove that the mythic theory is wholly unable to give any rational account of the origin, growth and development of the Evangelical conception of the Christ, on the supposition that the Jesus of the Gospels is an unhistorical character. Accordingly, it investigates the nature of that portraiture; the difficulties encircling the persons engaged in its creation; the general character of the morality of the Gospels; the laws of the moral and spiritual development of man; and the state of Jewish thought and feeling in which it originated.

Though the work is controversial, its spirit is fair and tolerant. The author writes lucidly, and argues with considerable skill. Several chapters are excellent, such as that on Messianic conceptions in the Old Testament. But the impression left by the whole upon the mind of the critic is that it contributes nothing of importance to the settlement of the Gospel problem. In attempting to prove too much, the writer weakens his general argument. He reasons against a form of the mythic theory which few hold, with the exception perhaps of Strauss. He ought to have proved that there was not sufficient time between the life of Jesus and the composition of the Gospels for any unhistorical and mythical elements to gather round his person. Tholuck, who is no mean judge, thinks there was; Mr. Row would probably hold the opposite opinion. Though he has carefully read the Gospels, his judgment of their contents is often startling and inaccurate. Thus he asserts that the divine aspect of the portraiture in the Synoptists is equal—nay, superior—to that in the Fourth Gospel; that our Lord is depicted in both as equally majestic; that the miracles in the Fourth Gospel do not exhibit him in a more divine aspect than those of the first three; and that the description of our Lord's person is not less human in St. John than in the Synoptists. Such statements lessen our faith in the writer's faculty of perception. He has ability of a certain kind; puts forward his propositions with plausible dexterity, and reasons well at times; but he lacks comprehensiveness of grasp, and deals too often in bold assertion. He argues, very justly, that the portrait of Jesus in the Gospels is that of an historical person, admits the possibility of variations and inaccuracies in the Evangelists, and shows that there is a moral perfection in the being there described which was never before witnessed in humanity; but where are the critics of note who deny this? The intricacies of the Gospel questions now occupying the minds of thinkers are not entered upon, hardly indeed touched; or if they be, they are disposed of in that summary method which is so satisfactory to the superficial mind. It is evident that the writer has a theory of inspiration that influences his examination of the Gospels, however unconsciously. His prepossessions are all in favour of harmonizing the records. Hence he talks of autoptic testimony where it is all but certain that it is not autoptic; the influence of Peter upon Mark's Gospel; and even of two opposing narratives of the same occurrence mutually confirming one another, and therefore corroborating the historical veracity of the Evangelists.

3. The aim of this little book is to ascertain from the Fourth Gospel itself whether it was written by the apostle John. External evidence is not touched; the whole argument is founded upon the internal. The writer's tone is calm, thoughtful, judicial. It is evident that he has studied the Gospel most attentively, and compared it closely with the synoptical

ones. His arguments are not all equally valid or convincing; and some of them appear to us weak and trifling, such as that founded on the use of *verily, verily*, instead of a single affirmative as in the other Gospels. The book is a contribution to the solution of a difficult problem, emanating from a judicious scholar. We do not think that it puts the case so strongly as it might be put against the Gospel's authenticity; or that it settles the subject; but it has a certain value, all the greater in our view because it proceeds from a lawyer. The theological point of view taken by divines is frequently tinged with bitterness or distorted by prejudice; the layman's standpoint on subjects of theology is calmer and more comprehensive. The only regret we feel at the close of the treatise is that it is too short. The theme demands a more extended treatment. Could the author not expand his ideas and give all the internal evidence on his side of the question exhaustively? By this means he would unquestionably provoke discussion, and probably call forth a treatise on the other side containing all the internal evidence on behalf of the apostle's authorship. The topic is of primary importance at the present time.

4. It is superfluous to criticize a book like Dr. Young's, which is now in a fourth edition revised, with an Appendix on M. Renan's '*Vie de Jésus*.' The author reasons strongly, and writes like a man who has taken a firm grasp of his subject. Adopting certain facts as the basis on which to found an argument for the true divinity of Christ—facts which are patent and palpable—he builds up his conclusion with considerable adroitness.

We do not believe that the logic of Dr. Young is so invulnerable as he thinks it to be. Were it within the province of a literary journal to enter upon the subject, it would be our duty to take exception to a number of propositions which the writer puts forward. The foundation of the building ought to have been made sure before he proceeded further; for many critics will demur to his dicta, however dogmatically asserted. "It is abundantly demonstrable that the Evangelists must have witnessed the life which they describe, never could have conceived it unless they had first witnessed it, and were able to represent it in the manner they have done only because it had actually passed under their immediate and frequent observation." Again: "The writers relate on the whole what they saw and heard, and on the whole convey the impression which was left on their minds by a real, living being." The great problem of New Testament criticism at the present time is, whether the Gospels were written by the persons whose names they bear, and whether they be entirely historical. Dr. Young assumes the affirmative. He ought to know, however, that many very able men deny it, and will therefore object to the validity of his entire argument. Profoundly impressed with the soundness of his reasoning, he need not have enunciated his opinions so forcibly as he does throughout the book. "Jesus Christ cannot have been mere man." "It is morally impossible that the spiritual perfection of His character can have been owing to divine influences, which could have been bestowed as well on others as on Him." "Incarnation alone helps us to the solution of the overwhelming difficulties of the case." The tone of these and other sentences will repel, we fear, many readers. Debatable and debated views should hardly be expressed in such a style. But we must leave the question to theological critics. The manner of the author does not prepossess us in his favour; nor does he seem to have studied the Four Gospels in the light of recent criticism;

for had he done so he would have spoken more modestly. He writes well and clearly; we wish we could say conclusively, or with a full mastery of the delicate and minute threads of which the premises consist.

On the Constitution of Papal Conclaves. By W. C. Cartwright. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

Everything connected with the Papacy is so mysterious, so much opposed to general ideas, so apt to give rise to false impressions, that we are always ready to welcome fresh information on the subject. Mr. Cartwright has given us a great deal of very curious matter. He sketches clearly the whole process of an election to the Pontificate, gives us the details of life in the Conclave with as much certainty as if he had been shut up with the Cardinals who returned Pius the Ninth, and tells us of the tricks and compromises, the secret influences and the wide-reaching stratagems, which go to the creation of the Vicar of Christ. Writing with an eye to the next Conclave, which he says, significantly, is looked for with intense curiosity as likely to prove the means for healing the rupture between Italy and Rome, he prepares us for a strange scene of intrigue and perfidy. We have no right to expect that the most Conservative institution in the world will depart from its traditions; it is therefore the more worth our while to see with Mr. Cartwright's aid what those traditions are.

On the death of a Pope, the whole mechanism of the government of Rome comes to a stand. There is a complete interregnum, which in former days was a state of civil war. All the gaols used to be thrown open; the mob, being thus swelled by a large importation of criminals, proceeded to a riot which culminated in the rifling of the Pope's apartments, and the great nobles, to guard against similar mischief, drew chains across the streets round their palaces. During this time, the Cardinal Camerlengo was supposed to act as Dictator of Rome. He still goes through the old formalities, though deprived of the power which attended them. It is not till he announces the Pope's death—which he ascertains by knocking at the Pope's door with a gilt mallet, and then tapping the Pope's forehead with a silver mallet—that the great bell of the Capitol is tolled, and the Conclave is summoned. In order that all the Cardinals may have an opportunity of being present, nine days must elapse between the Pope's decease and the assembling of the Conclave. On the last day the Cardinals meet in the church of St. Sylvester, and, after mass and a sermon, walk in procession across the piazza to the Quirinal Palace, which is now the place of election. Formerly, each Conclave was held in the palace where the Pope had died. When the Vatican was used for the purpose, the whole first floor was given up to the Conclave, and little wooden huts were erected as cells for the Cardinals. The Sistine Chapel "was the polling-booth of the Conclave, and popular tradition even ascribes the injured condition of the paintings on its walls and ceiling in great degree to the effect of the smoke from the balloting-papers regularly set on fire in the chapel after every unsuccessful ballot." The smoke now issues from the chimney of the Paolina Chapel in the Quirinal, and informs the crowd which waits on the Piazza that the Church is still without a Head.

It is not till the evening of the day on which the Cardinals have assembled in the palace that the Conclave is finally closed. That last day is spent by envoys, ambassadors and political agents giving the last touch to their intrigues

and combinations. Three hours after sunset all strangers are turned out, and every ingress is walled up, except the door at the head of the principal staircase, which is barred and locked inside and outside. The Cardinals are now left to the comparative solitude of their cells, free from all external influences, though sometimes liable to temptation from within. "For," as Mr. Cartwright tells us,—

"a Conclave comprises a whole population locked up in attendance upon the possible wants of the immured Eminences. It would take pages to give a list of all the different categories of functionaries and servants who have to share the privileges of this imprisonment,—from the Maggiordomo to the Father Confessor, and from the Head-Physician down to the Barbers and Carpenters and Sweepers. All these categories are carefully indicated in grave Papal rescripts, as also the exact number in each which it is allowable for a Conclave to contain; the nomination always resting with the general congregation of Cardinals, except in the case of the Conclavists who are private secretaries to the Cardinals, and therefore selected by their patrons within specified limitations. These Conclavists have often played a most important part in Papal elections, many of which have owed their issue to the adroit practices of these subaltern agents. The position of a Conclavist is confidential—one of intimacy. Each Cardinal may be accompanied by two, who must be neither engaged in trade, nor stewards to princes, nor lords of a temporal jurisdiction, nor brothers or nephews of their patron Cardinal, in whose household they must have been domiciled for a twelvemonth before."

—And it appears that these precautions are by no means unnecessary; though once, at least, they almost proved ineffectual. The slyness of the Conclavist Torres almost deprived Pius the Fourth of his election:—

"Torres was in attendance on Cardinal Cueva. Clandestinely, he canvassed one night the Cardinals, speaking to each man singly as if he did so only to himself. His language was, that it would be gratifying as well as proper that Cueva, who, he said, could never be elected, should have the honour of the testimony of respect involved in the vote of the particular Cardinal whom he was addressing. The vote would be a barren, but yet a pleasing distinction, he averred. By such representations, cunningly addressed singly to each Cardinal, Torres had actually got the promise of thirty-two votes out of the thirty-four in Conclave, and was inwardly chuckling over the astonishment which would follow on the opening of the ballot-box, when the trick is said to have been defeated by Cardinal Capo di Ferro accidentally asking his neighbour for whom he was about to vote, and being told for Cueva, to pay him a compliment at Torres's suggestion. Still, seventeen votes had already been given in his favour before the exposure of the trick."

With all the care that is taken to provide against corrupt elections, it is not always easy to bring the Cardinals to the point of making any choice. The delays recorded by Mr. Cartwright seem to have sometimes threatened a total lapse of the Papacy. In the thirteenth century there was one interregnum of two years and nine months, and another of two years and three months. The first of these elections took place at Viterbo, and the citizens of that place put physical pressure on the Cardinals by unroofing the episcopal palace in which the Conclave was assembled. The Pope who was at last elected by this Conclave made sumptuary laws for the coercion of its successors. Future Cardinals were to be allowed only one dish each at dinner and supper if they did not choose a Pope within three days; and if they did not choose one within five days more they were to be restricted to a diet of bread, wine and water. But these regulations do not seem to have been observed. One of the most amusing facts mentioned by Mr. Cartwright is, that though betting on Papal elections was strictly

forbidden by a bull of Pius the Fourth, even the Cardinals shut up in Conclave made use of the turning-wheel, through which they were supplied with their meals, to send out instructions for putting numbers in the lottery.

The mode in which the election is conducted will appear from the following passage, in which much of the interest of Mr. Cartwright's volume centres:—

"The ordinary election by ballot is performed by two processes repeated daily, in general,—one in the forenoon, which is a simple ballot; the other in the afternoon, which consists in the process technically called of *acceding*, whereby an elector, revoking his morning's ballot, transfers his vote to some one whose name had that morning already come out of the ballot-box. Hence the designation of the supplementary ballot, for in it the faculties of electors are strictly limited to the power of adhering to some Cardinal whose name at the early ballot has been drawn. The voting-papers are square and folded down, so as at each end to have a sealed portion, within the upper one of which is written the voter's name, to be opened only under special circumstances; and in the other, sealed with the same seal, some motto from Scripture, which, once adopted, must be the same at all ballots, and serves ordinarily as the means for identification of the vote. In the middle space, which is left open, stands the name of the candidate. Advancing to the altar, after a short prayer in silence, and an oath aloud, wherein the Saviour is called to witness that the vote about to be given is dictated by conscientious convictions alone, each Cardinal drops his paper in the chalice upon the altar. When all have voted, the examination of the papers is made by the scrutators, three Cardinals selected by lot, who successively hand to each other every paper, which the last files on a pin. Should a candidate come out with just a majority of two-thirds, it then becomes necessary to open the upper folded portions of the ballot-papers, with the view of ascertaining that this majority is not due to the candidate's own vote; it being not lawful for a Pope to be the actual instrument of his own creation. In the case of no adequate majority, these papers are preserved, so as to be able to check, through the mottoes, the votes given in the supplementary ballot, it being, of course, unlawful for a Cardinal to repeat a second vote in behalf of the candidate for whom he had already voted in the morning. The form of tendering this second vote is by writing '*Accedo domino Cardinali*,' while those who persist in their morning's choice insert the word '*Nemini*.' Should both ballots fail in producing the legal majority, then the papers are burnt, while in all cases the portion containing the voter's name is to be opened by the scrutators only in the event of some suspicion of fraud or of a vote being invalid, through some violation by the elector of the prescribed forms. In the Conclave of 1829 Cardinal Castiglione came out of the ballot with thirty-five votes, against twenty for Cardinal Gregorio, and twelve for Capellari, afterwards Gregory the Sixteenth. On examining the papers, the scrutators, however, found two votes dropped into the afternoon ballot with mottoes that did not tally with any amongst the morning's votes. Two Cardinals are named as suspected of having committed this act, probably with the vain hope of defeating Castiglione's election. All it effected was to vitiate the ballot of the day, and on the following morning Castiglione became Pius the Eighth by an increased majority. The election of Urban the Eighth was put off for a day by a yet more unworthy trick. When the papers were being looked through, one was found wanting, and, although the canonical majority had been secured, the election was nevertheless void—as every Cardinal in Conclave must lodge his vote. Suspicion fell on one of the scrutators, who is believed to have abstracted the paper from the chalice, and dropped it into his sleeve, solely to prevent an otherwise inevitable result from being arrived at that morning."

After this, the reader will naturally turn to the election of the present Pope, who was chosen

after a short Conclave, and the very day before the arrival of Cardinal Gaysruck, the Archbishop of Milan, charged with his formal exclusion at the instance of Austria. But we must leave this, and many more matters of the like importance, to be gleaned from Mr. Cartwright's own pages.

The Mission of St. Francis of Sales in the Chablais. By Lady Herbert. (Bentley.)

THERE was a story in a recently published volume, bearing Lady Herbert's name on the title-page, which led the reader to doubt whether the book could have been written by a woman. There is a tone about the present work, which is rather a bigoted Popish tract than an agreeable Catholic biographical story, that induces us to think that the name on the title-page only partially represents the real authorship. At page 5 we find that it is something like a translation from the French. "Many of the personal adventures" are acknowledged by the "writer" as being drawn from the '*Relation abrégée des Travaux de l'Apôtre du Chablais*,' which appeared five-and-twenty years ago in the serial called '*La Bibliothèque de Philothée*,' so called, probably, in memory of one of St. Francis's works, '*Philothée, ou Traité de l'Amour de Dieu*.' Translation, compilation, or otherwise, we have seldom seen so good an opportunity ignorantly abused. The book is intensely dull, irretrievably stupid, overflowing with contemptible affectation as well as lamentable bigotry, and not true to the known historical details of the good man's life.

A fair opportunity has been flung away,—because, of the six saints who have borne the name of Francis, the Swiss one, of Sales, is by far the most interesting. The earliest two, Francis of Assisi and Francis of Paula, founders of the Franciscans, and the Minimes or "the Little Brothers," were Italians. There was humour in the first: when he most vigorously flagellated himself, he made an apology to his own body, addressing it as "Brother Ass!" He of Paula was as acute as his predecessor was humorous. When Louis the Eleventh heard he had raised (as was given out) his dead nephew to life, the King sent for him to prolong his. The Saint had the evil and Louis had had a touch of apoplexy. Francis told him, "Kings have limits, like all other men. God's decree is irrevocable." And Louis did not "touch" Francis, nor Francis cure Louis.

Of the three Spanish Saints and contemporaries, the great missionary, St. Francis Xavier, has won the most regard. Ignatius knocked all the conceit out of his foppish head and helped to make a man of him. When he went on his Indian mission, he found the Catholic Portuguese at Goa so much deeper sunk in iniquity than the native heathens, that Francis began his work by converting the Christians; and when he had the gift of tongues conferred on him, in Japan, the first step he took was to hire interpreters.

St. Francis Borgia had the blood and impulses of his family in him. He was at once a saint and man about town. Whenever he paid a visit to a lady, he put on his best, to do her honour; but beneath all he wore the most horribly uncomfortable of hair shirts, to keep down any tendency to high-flown gallantry! He was a great joker, and when he was a married man and governor of Barcelona, he used to convert the robbers who were in prison and hang them immediately, to keep their souls safe. He was so humble that he and his equally humble brother John had only thirty servants between them. The stories told of him when acting humility in a monastic kitchen remind one of

Mr. Toole in a screaming farce. He told a monk, whom he asked to spit upon him, that he could not spit in a dirtier place. And he once, when seated among the brethren, growled out the conscientious confession that he was fit for nothing but to sit among such a lot of beasts! The interview which Ignatius gave to him and Francis Xavier, at the same time, would be a rare subject for a painter.

The third Spanish Saint Francis was of Solano, and, like Xavier, this sensible man, when in Peru, devoted himself very much to making Christians of the Europeans about him, in which he almost succeeded before he died. The most interesting of all these Francis was, as we have said, the Swiss, of Sales. Lady Herbert, who talks of the "kings" and "kingdom of Savoy," as if such things ever existed, speaks of the family opposition Francis de Boissy (his proper name) had to encounter when, as a young man, he desired to enter the Church; whereas, his mother prayed for the vocation of her child before he was born, and at eleven years of age he received the tonsure. He was almost too good a boy, doing at school three times more than was set him to do; and the *condiscipuli* naturally hated him for a "prig." For his accomplishments he went to France, where no man could equal him in the saddle, touch him with the foils, or have a chance of stepping in between him and a lady when some stately measure was to be walked, or lilt to be lightly danced. He was of so hot a temper that, like the wise heathen, he made the watching over it one of the duties of his life, and, with the very worst of tempers, passed, rightly, for having the best. He was, in his religious days, the most unctuous of preachers, and without doubt he converted numerous Calvinistic ladies who adored him at the French Court. As a Bishop (of Geneva), he was one of the most modest of men. He had a spiritual sort of flirtation with Madame du Chantal, but he prohibited valentines as they were then in fashion. People used to send to young fellows the written name of some mistress who was to be secretly worshipped. Francis of Sales set the custom of sending names of saints for the same purpose. He discouraged all lawsuits, and his opinions were so respected that even Pope Paul consulted him when the Dominicans and Jesuits were

—fighting like devils for conciliation,
And hating one another for the love of God.

—James the First read Francis's '*Introduction to a Devout Life*,' and asked his own prelates why they did not write with equal feeling and unction; and expressed a great desire to see the saint. Accepted as this book was, however, one priest denounced it in a sermon as favouring gaiety, love-making, balls and comedies; and he ended by burning a copy of it in the pulpit. This St. Francis was founder of the "*Visitandines*," those nuns of the Visitation of whom pretty tales are told, some of them not without a dash of gallantry and scandal.

The judicious maxim of this worthy man was, "A judicious silence is better than a truth spoken without charity." It is one, however, which is in the most ancient codes of morals, and it would have been well if it had been remembered by Lady Herbert, in narrating one of the episodes in the Saint's life—his mission to bring back to the Church of Rome those inhabitants of the Chablais who had been recently converted to Calvinism. But, with transparent and abject meekness, the writer is full of arrogant rancour. Like all "perverts," she sees such beauty in her new surroundings, that church candles, flickering and dying out, are described as "wasting with love like human souls." Lady Herbert tells us that,

at the conclusion of one of the saint's sermons, "the ladies of the congregation" surrounded his mother, who was weeping joyful tears, and applied to her the words of the Evangelist, "Beatus venter qui te portavit." She assures us that the renowned Beza, "with a very beautiful young lady on his arm," pointed to her as the motive that bound him to the reformed religion. "Passions of this sort," Lady Herbert says, "blind the wisest of men to their true interest."

She alleges in another place that the main object of the Reformers was "sordid gain," yet she allows that St. Francis could not tempt Beza with all the gold crowns and glowing promises made from the Pope if Beza would only "go over." All the virtue in the book is, of course, on one side. The Reformers are, of course, assassins, and St. Francis is rendered invisible by God that he may pass safely through them. On another occasion the same advantages were not vouchsafed to him, and he had to take refuge in a place which is singularly described as "a large wood full of wolves, which at that time infested the neighbouring forests;" but, doubtless, there was something miraculous in a wood being full of wolves that were somewhere else!

NEW NOVELS.

A Noble Woman. By John Cordy Jeaffreson. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THIS book might more appropriately be called "A Noble Man"; for the goodness and generosity of a man are the main themes of the story, and the worth of his sacrifices stands in contrast with the sentimental uselessness of all that the poor heroine does at a great cost to herself. But the heroine, "noble woman" though she may be, is only a thread in the story, and not the most important one. She takes the proportions she would really have; for in real life even heroines do not come into very marked prominence. Mr. Jeaffreson's present work is a very pleasant book to read. It has the air of being a real narrative rather than a novel. There is excellent portraiture of life in an English county town, with its small gentilities and grave respect for county families, the genial sunshiny peaceful life,—peaceful without stagnation, and sunshiny without any sentimentality of pastoral innocence. The careers of the two men who are the chief personages in the book are worked out to their natural end, and admirably devised. The moral pointed by the tale is one much needing to be enforced in the present day—that worldly success is a mere shell without any satisfaction, unless filled and animated by prosperity of soul, which alone makes men rich. This moral is not impressed by words, but is made tangible by deeds; and the story has a healthy, genuine reality which makes it charming.

Stapleton and Kingsford are friends; the one is a country surgeon in good practice; the other is the eldest son and heir of Hercules Kingsford senior, of Coote Hall, banker and lawyer, who, in right of his true blue Toryism, considers himself a county man. There is also a dissenter, a radical of the old turbulent type, named Kilderbee,—Cornelius Kilderbee, a wine-merchant by trade, a humorist, and something more,—evidently a real personage. He hates the Kingsfords root and branch, not without good cause; for they had done their best in the good old Tory times to ruin him for political reasons, or, as he expressed it, "make a felon of him." In spite of persecution, he had thriven; and, as his old enemy observed bitterly, "for every kick that the Kingsfords had given him he had given a *bite* in return," which, from a man

who held it as a creed that "a blow should always leave a mark," was only a natural result. This old man, Kilderbee, has a niece in whom his heart is wrapped up. She is lovely and womanly in her ways; and Stapleton loves her with all his heart. Stapleton tells his friend young Kingsford of his hopes. His friend replies by congratulations, by prophecies of success, and words of encouragement. Stapleton goes to the uncle of Bessie, tells him his intentions, finds that it is a favourite project which the old man has long cherished—his regard for Stapleton dating from the days, before Stapleton was born, when his father stood by Kilderbee, and became bail for him to the bench of Tory magistrates who were about to send him to prison, and who had refused to accept a "dissenter" as bail; for in those good old times "no Churchman ever thought of entering a dissenter's shop, and no Nonconformist could have shown himself at a parish dinner without causing a tumult." This brave generosity from Stapleton's father, who thereby had put all his practice as the county doctor in peril, secured the gratitude of the whimsical old man, and this kind action had secured a staunch friend to the son. Kilderbee gives a joyful consent to the young man's wooing. But the young man finds that in the interval of the two days since he confided in his friend,—that friend, who had for two years been making secret love to Bessie (always stopping short of a "declaration"), had proposed to her, and been gladly and lovingly accepted. The character of Hercules Kingsford, and his conduct in this matter, are very clearly indicated; the mixture of baseness, cowardice, mercenary dealing, with an infusion of real attachment to the girl so far as he was capable of it, is given with a masterly touch and a knowledge of human nature that is skillfully displayed, as well as true in itself. Hercules Kingsford's character was a difficult one to draw, so as to be at once true, and yet redeemed from being altogether detestable. Poor Bessie is only a type of many another woman who, having the chance of the better man, chooses the worse, with a loyal infatuation which almost succeeds in imparting reality to its own "fond inventions." Stapleton shows the stuff that true love is made of: he stands Bessie's friend with her uncle, and secures her happiness; he stands Bessie's friend through life. His own marriage, his relations with his own wife, with the woman he had loved, are given with freshness and truth. It is difficult to believe that Stapleton is the creation of a novelist. We believe him to be one of those "just men" who keep the world together, and make it a habitable place, in spite of successful impostors like Kingsford. Bessie is a charming woman, notwithstanding her mistake in choosing the wrong man; the wife of Stapleton is a good woman and an excellent mother, and her sons rise up to do her honour; but neither of these is the "noble woman" of the story. Bessie has one child, a little daughter, the delight of old Corneel Kilderbee's heart, who has her christened Geraldine; and Geraldine grows up to be a delightful young woman. The old uncle, true to his creed of never forgetting either a friend or an enemy, makes a will, which is to be a practical wrong upon the man who has married his niece. To all appearance, the money is left to Bessie's husband; in reality, it is all bequeathed by a secret deed to the little Geraldine, and Stapleton is the trustee. The man Kilderbee hated cannot touch one farthing. The story up to the period when Geraldine attains her majority is as interesting as a story need be, with a truthfulness of narrative that gives the reader the sense that the characters are all

real people. A great deal takes place of which we have not the space to give an account. Amongst other things, Geraldine's father has married a second wife, the sister of his bank partner. Domestic treachery has undermined his apparent prosperity; all is well prepared for the event. There is a son some years younger than Geraldine, and born after the death of Corneel Kilderbee, the strong attachment and object of her life; he is a good-for-nothing, worthless young man; but Geraldine believes in him. Her first thought on knowing that she is an heiress is to make a position for her brother, to give him all the fortune which she thinks he ought to have had. How her father, driven to the verge of ruin under the appearance of brilliant prosperity, trades and traffics upon his daughter's love and duty,—how, not content with getting her money, he works upon her to sacrifice herself in marriage, though he knows her affections are given to a man well worthy of her,—how both the father and the partner treat her as a piece in a game of chess,—is all true enough and well told. It is a domestic drama that has been played in real life as well as in novels. Mr. Jeaffreson had a right to work up the incidents for a passage in his novel; but we entirely dissent from the use he has made of them to illustrate the character of a "noble woman." A woman to be "noble" must have common sense, and that still rarer quality in a woman, a sense of justice. In acceding to her father's demands that she should marry Felix Vincent, Geraldine does what a young girl might have been overruled into yielding; but no woman came to the age of five-and-twenty, like Geraldine, would have flung over a man to whom she had pledged herself, though no formal engagement subsisted. Mr. Jeaffreson shows a confusion of judgment in managing this portion of his story which we should not have expected from him; he lowers his heroine in the opinion of the reader, and he degrades her character. There was her old friend, Stapleton, who could have helped her with counsel; and she never asked him. In the uncontrolled possession of an immense fortune, she could have bought herself off; but, like a Roman Catholic devotee, she is made to believe that suffering for suffering's sake adds a virtue to all actions. She deliberately accepts a position false in itself, false towards her friend, false towards the man she loves.

Alice Graeme: a Novel. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

'Alice Graeme' is a charming story. The personages are well-drawn characters, and with the exception of the one incident (the father's acceptance of the proposal of a French nobleman to have Alice taken abroad and educated for a public singer), all is quiet and life-like. The peaceful household and sunny garden of the Scotch schoolmaster touch the reader like a pleasant home where he would like to dwell; the motherly Mrs. Graeme, the stern father, the old grandmother, are like good Dutch portraits. The sudden shame and grief that came to them through their son Charlie, the sorrow that overtakes the beautiful Alice, are well done. The mystery of affliction which is meted out to the whole household, is full of subtle teaching in the good that is worked out of trials that seem only dark and hard and cruel at the time. The picture of Alice when forsaken by her lover, her misery, and her temptations are well told. The author justifies the seeming cruelty of the trial by the beauty and delicacy with which the purifying influence of sorrow is shown. Alice begins by being a lovely girl; she ends by becoming an angel. The one incongruous

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incident is, as we said, her father's desire to have Alice made a public singer, a plan which a good Scotch father could not have entertained for a moment.

Country Coteries. By Georgina Lady Chatterton. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Lady Chatterton has given us a clever and amusing novel, one that is easy to read, and one that will distract the thoughts of those who may be invalids or have worries which they desire for a little while to forget,—and such readers ought to be grateful to her. There is enough of real life and society to make the characters natural and to give the book the zest of gossip about neighbours with whom we are personally acquainted; indeed, it is not only gossip, but the innermost of their concerns into which we are admitted; and we hear about them from the best authority, the very people themselves whose sayings and doings we overlook with Asmodeus-like facility. The conversations are cleverly managed; they tell the story just as much as is needed at the time. The reader is not kept in the dark for the sake of a surprise. 'Country Coteries' is intended to amuse a weary hour, and it is just the sort of book calculated to do this pleasantly and well.

Love, or Marriage? By Wm. Black. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

This is rather an original novel, and by no means a dull or uninteresting one. The tale is simple enough, but well told, and in that lies its chief charm. There are two heroines, Fanny Glencairn and Marie Kirschenfeld, and two heroes to correspond, Charles Bennett and Mr. Helstone. The latter is an atheist, and a bitter opponent of the custom of marriage. With the exception of these two blemishes, he has no particular faults. Charles and Mr. Helstone contend for the love of Fanny Glencairn, who is a pretty but highly independent young lady. Charles has the best of the rivalry at first, and becomes Fanny's engaged lover. However, the lady's independence of character induces her to listen to Mr. Helstone's theories about religion and marriage, and she becomes captivated by his brilliant ability, and ultimately coincides with his opinions and theories. As a sequel, she becomes Helstone's mistress, with the tacit consent of her mother, who has been also convinced by Mr. Helstone, and leaves her father broken-hearted. Charles in despair fights against Austria in the late Prussian campaign, is wounded, and nursed by Marie. He soon forgets his misery, falls in love with his kind nurse, and marries her, and the pair are perfectly happy soon after. Whether the other couple are equally blest in their illicit loves, or whether any and what punishment ultimately descends upon them for their wickedness, we are not told by Mr. Black.

This certainly sounds a very strange kind of story to found a novel on, and one that in most hands would make the book quite unreadable. We must, however, in fairness state that all coarseness of expression is avoided, and though the facts we have mentioned are not obscurely told, they are not glaringly forced upon the reader's notice. Mr. Black's purpose in writing the novel, if he had any other than that of merely wishing to create an exciting work, was apparently to exhibit the evil effects that result from an atheist being allowed to enter a decent house, and hold conversation with its inmates. If this is the moral of the story, it is a bad one; for it implies that Mr. Helstone's doctrines are so captivating that they are sure to ensnare a large proportion of those who listen to them.

Bertram Pelham Fane: a Novel. By Matteo Brandt. 2 vols. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

If it were not altogether deficient in the quality of readableness, 'Bertram Pelham Fane' would afford more than ordinary gratification to critics who enjoy a novel in proportion as it provokes them to laugh at the author; but to get a view of Matteo Brandt's absurdities, it is necessary to toil over such quagmires of loose, sloppy English that few persons will deem the labour of reading sufficiently paid by the pleasure of deriding the story. The heroine of the tale is a young lady whose violet eyes are shaded by long golden lashes, and the beauty of whose "complexion, dazlingly fair" is "heightened by the sombre crape trimmings on her hat." Of course the voice of this charming young person is continually failing her at moments when she especially needs its service; and her repeated efforts to veil her sorrow with the smiles of Christian resignation are invariably followed by what Mr. Brandt is pleased to call "a perfect rain of tears." By means of one of these lachrymose showers, Nelly Carlyon effects an entrance into the heart of Mr. Bertram Pelham Fane, who encounters the young lady in a railway carriage, and is so stirred by the spectacle of her woful loveliness, that ere the tickets are demanded he resolves to make her his wife; and, in consideration for the sorrows of her deceased father, determines to enter Parliament and advocate the right of poor curates to a larger share of worldly prosperity. "The vision of Helen Carlyon," says Bertram Pelham Fane, recording the terms on which he was sent to Parliament by the electors of Mineshire, "as I saw her first, inspired my answer, and, with a heightened colour, I exclaimed 'Do you ask what reform, when our curates are scarcely paid the interest of the money spent on their education, when they are required to work hand and brain for a stipend smaller than we pay our upper servants, which to a gentleman is beggary and a tradesman would deem ruin! There will be no good done in the Church of England with such a crying shame festering in her midst, and, as one of her true sons, I will do my best to get it altered.'" To their honour, the electors of Mineshire, influenced by considerations that are not always paramount in our mining districts, are so impressed by the generosity and political wisdom of this declaration, that they sent its utterer to Parliament with an overwhelming majority of votes, in order that he may be the legislative champion of the inferior clergy. But before the new member for Mineshire can produce any noticeable effect in the national council, or even take his seat at Westminster, he is summoned to Italy by information that Helen Carlyon has been immured in a convent in the heart of the Apennines, through the wicked contrivance of the Countess Bianca Ghetti,—a lady not more remarkable for religious enthusiasm than for feminine malignity, who is accustomed to place the enemies of the Catholic faith and the opponents of her personal ambitions within the gloomy walls of ecclesiastical prisons. Many things are possible to an English Member of Parliament; but Bertram Pelham Fane finds himself impotent to contend with Bianca Ghetti's secret influence over a corrupt court and her mysterious command of conventual dungeons until he secures the co-operation of Garibaldi's particular friend, Signor Chivoni, who is described as "a boyish-looking man, rather below the middle height, with long black hair falling round smooth cheeks, lips almost as free from down as a girl's, large eyes, with a singularly lazy, innocent expression in them." The first

appearance of this young gentleman occasions lively chagrin to Helen's lover, who records,— "Chivoni watched me, with an idiotic smile upon his face, until I felt a strong inclination to kick him out of my path, and rush from the house. 'I have made a mistake, Signor Chivoni,' and as I spoke my voice trembled with passion. 'The Count Leonardi referred me to you; but you cannot help me.'—'That is a rash assertion, Signor,' he replied, in a changed voice. 'The undertaking must be desperate indeed that compels a Leonardi to refer any one to Chivoni.' Not more marvellous was his changed voice—grave, quiet, resonant—than his changed face. The transformation was so complete that, had he for a moment left my presence, I should not have believed him the same man." Encouraged by this sudden change of tone and aspect, Bertram Fane states his case, which has all the desired effect on the Garibaldian chieftain. "I obeyed," says the hero; "and he listened without uttering a word, until I mentioned Madame Ghetti. Then, for the moment, I thought he had become suddenly insane. The veins of his forehead swelled to cords; a demoniacal rage took possession of him; curses, not loud but deep, burst from his shut lips. 'She has been the curse of my life!' he exclaimed in Italian; 'tell me how I can be revenged, without dishonour, upon that fiend, sheltering herself under the womanhood she disgraces, and my gratitude will be eternal.' When curses no longer burst from Chivoni's shut lips, and his swollen veins have lost something of their close resemblance to knotted cords, he explains how the atrocious Bianca Ghetti has immured his Lucia in a darksome fortress, even as she has incarcerated Helen Carlyon in the heart of the Apennines—a disclosure which makes it clear that Chivoni and Bertram Fane are brothers in misfortune and in enmity for the same abominable woman, for whose humiliation they must henceforth work in concert. What need is there to tell how the two friends hold secret interviews in a parlour cut out of primeval rock,—how they assume disguises and exchange vows,—how they discover the exact spot in the heart of the Apennines where Helen and Lucia are caged,—and how they liberate the oppressed damsels, ere Lucia has ceased to love her Chivoni, and Helen has consented to become a Catholic? The drama ends with a highly sensational scene on the roadway of a mountain-pass, from which Madame Ghetti is removed, "an undistinguishable mass—crushed to death"; whilst Chivoni and his English friends go their ways rejoicing, to live happily ever afterwards with their recovered darlings.

Life of Sir John Richardson, C.B. By the Rev. John M'Iraith. (Longmans & Co.)

AMONG the Arctic worthies of our country, few names stand out more prominently than that of John Richardson. But he was more than an intrepid explorer. To him are we indebted for an extensive acquaintance with the Flora and Fauna of British North America, which he studied under circumstances of great difficulty. It would not have been well to have allowed such a man to pass from us without raising a biographical monument to his memory; and we are quite sure that many will desire to know the particulars of a life that was remarkably interesting and eminently useful.

John Richardson was born at Nith Place, Dumfries, on the 5th of November, 1787. His father rose to the dignity of Provost of Dundee, and his mother, who was a woman of vigorous understanding and clear judgment, had considerable influence in forming the character of

her son. When sufficiently educated, he was apprenticed to his uncle, Mr. Mundell, an eminent surgeon, in Dumfries, who allowed him during his apprenticeship to attend the classes in the University of Edinburgh. On passing his professional examination, he entered the Navy as assistant-surgeon, on board the *Nymph*, and, having served in this and other ships of war, was advanced to the rank of acting surgeon, six months before he had completed his twenty-first year. But although he appears to have been fortunate with respect to the ships to which he was appointed, he became tired of a sea life; the circumstance, not mentioned by Mr. M'Ilraith, of his never having been able to get the better of sea-sickness during rough weather had also, we believe, some influence in determining him to settle as a medical practitioner in Scotland.

Happily for the cause of science, his private practice as a physician at Leith was not successful; and as the love of adventure was still strong, when the Admiralty resolved on organizing Arctic exploring expeditions, Richardson, though but recently married, applied to be appointed surgeon and naturalist to that for the exploration of the Arctic American coast. His application was successful, and from this period Richardson was a zealous cultivator of science. "I consider," he says, writing to his brother, "this appointment as affording a fairer prospect of advancement than any I have hitherto held; and as it will bring me into acquaintance with many scientific men, I am much pleased with it."

A large portion of Mr. M'Ilraith's volume is occupied by an account of this expedition, taken from the narrative published by authority of the Admiralty. It could hardly be otherwise; for although the story of this celebrated expedition is well known, yet no life of Richardson would be at all complete in which it did not enter largely. To him Franklin, who was at its head, always maintained that the expedition was greatly indebted, not only for the success which it achieved, but also for the preservation from a violent death of several of its members. Indeed, there can be no doubt that had Richardson not shot Michel the Iroquois, who killed poor Hood, the lives of Franklin, Back, and others would have been sacrificed. How nobly Richardson behaved during the fearful trials to which the expedition was exposed, and how he cheered the drooping spirits of the party, are frequently mentioned by Franklin. All through their sufferings he manifested great patience and wonderful fortitude—natural results of his sincere yet unostentatious piety. These qualities abundantly appear in the following letter to his wife, written from the dreary solitude of the winter quarters of the expedition at Cumberland House:—

"6 March, 1820.
"At this season, your walks will be enlivened by the appearance of vegetation. The snowdrop and crocus have already peeped forth, and bedeck the trim parterres now so universal in front of the tasteful abodes of the citizens of Edinburgh. In my rambles round that good old town, I have often been amused to observe that the flowers were arranged so as to form the initials of the owner's name. In this remote country, Art has done nothing amiss, because she has done nothing. None of her creations chequer the face of the land, and break the sameness which prevails, particularly in the present season of the year. The miserable log-houses in which we dwell are scarcely to be distinguished in their winter dress from the fallen trees with which the woods abound. I could find in my heart to forgive the bad taste displayed in the erection of the most fantastic building that ever was constructed, for the sake of the contrast it produces. Where there is no Art, Nature loses half her charms. When I began my letter, I thought of the pleasure

you must be feeling, as an admirer of the works of God, in perceiving the earth bursting its frozen bands, and vegetation putting forth her powers. The joy, the exultation I have felt on such an occasion was fresh in my mind, and I could not but contrast it with the depression caused by a winter unusually extended. Winter, in unspotted livery, surrounds us. The snow covers the ground to the depth of three feet, and the trees bend under their ponderous load. If we pass the threshold of our hut and enter the forest, a stillness so profound prevails that we are ready to start at the noise created by the pressure of our feet on the snow. The screams of a famished raven or the crash of a lofty pine rending through the intenseness of the frost are the only sounds that invade the solemn silence. When in my walks I have accidentally met one of my companions in this dreary solitude, his figure, emerging from the shade, has conveyed with irresistible force to my mind the idea of a being rising from the grave. I have often admired the pictures our great poets have drawn of absolute solitude, but never felt their full force until now. What must be the situation of a human being alone on the wide, wide sea! How dreadful if without faith in God! An atheist could not dwell alone in the forests of America. I must not, however, go on writing in this strain; there are yet two months of winter to come, and I must endeavour to acquire and preserve that contentment which can render every situation tolerable. A thousand consolations offer themselves to one who is disposed to look for them."

At length, after an absence of three years and five months, and a journey in Arctic America of 5,550 miles, the expedition returned to England, in October, 1822.

The touching story of the privations and sufferings which had been heroically endured during the retreat through the Barren Grounds deeply moved the hearts of the British people; and the singular generosity of character displayed by Dr. Richardson, combined with his perseverance and success as a naturalist, drew upon him many attentions from high quarters. He spent the winter in London; but Mr. M'Ilraith errs in stating that he was engaged during that period in "preparing the papers for Franklin's narrative." Dr. Richardson, of course, prepared that portion with which he was concerned; but the general account of the expedition was written by Franklin.

He then took up his residence in Edinburgh, where he was actively engaged in preparing for publication the *Zoological Appendix* to the *Narrative of Parry's Second Voyage of Discovery*; but, although thus pleasantly occupied and living amongst congenial friends, Arctic enterprise, full as it must have been of rough memories, still fascinated him; and when Franklin's plan for a second expedition to the Arctic regions was approved by the Admiralty, Richardson determined to accompany it. Of this enterprise Mr. M'Ilraith also gives a full account. Happily, success was attended by far less bodily suffering than was experienced during the first expedition; and, with the exception of a few casualties, the explorers returned in safety, having added largely to our knowledge of the North American coast, made important experiments in magnetism, and secured large collections of natural history, especially in the department of botany.

Dr. Richardson was now appointed chief medical officer to the Melville Hospital, at Chatham; but, though thus promoted, he soon turned his attention again to the Arctic regions, and drew up a plan to complete the survey of the American coast westward of the Mackenzie river, volunteering at the same time to conduct the proposed expedition. The Government were not favourably disposed to such an undertaking; nor was Richardson's gallant offer to go out in search of Sir John Ross accepted by the Admiralty. He was now pro-

moted to Haslar Hospital, and, having lost his wife, he contracted a second marriage by an alliance with Miss Booth, a niece of Sir John Franklin. This union gave the latter great pleasure. In a letter written on the occasion Franklin says: "I cannot fully convey to you the very deep interest and pleasure which your letter gave me. There is no person for whom I have so great a regard as yourself. The prospect of your being united to my niece gives me very true happiness."

Haslar Hospital now occupied almost all Dr. Richardson's time. His efforts to induce the Admiralty to introduce necessary reforms in the Hospital management were unwearied. His opinions and advice on hospitals were sought by Miss Nightingale, of whom we have this interesting account:—

"Yesterday, I went by appointment to the Burlington Hotel, at five o'clock, to wait on Miss Nightingale, and talked with her till seven; during all that time answering questions, and occasionally making remarks on the present state of the public departments and hospitals. I was glad to find that our opinions were precisely alike. She wished to know the mode of conducting the naval hospitals, and how the medical officers obtained alterations, amendments and supplies. After I had detailed my experience, she remarked that it was nearly as bad as in the army, and believed that both were branches of the Circumlocution Office. The only advantage that I could point out was that the Admiralty are much more liberal in their supplies. There is the same difficulty in introducing the improvements of modern science, from the number of channels through which every suggestion must pass until the head of the office is called upon to decide regarding a matter of which he knows nothing, all the reasons for the change having filtered away in the progress upwards of the proposal. 'The weary Treasury,' she says, 'is at the root of all the evil.' Miss Nightingale is an earnest reformer of the right sort. She believes that the grievous failures of the past will not produce much future amendment."

But with all this engrossing work, his heart was still in the Arctic regions. His strong representations that another expedition should be sent out to discover the North-West Passage had considerable effect in leading to the organization of the fatal Franklin Expedition. Writing to the Admiralty, he says—

"It is not on the existence of this Passage that my argument for new expeditions of discovery rests; for were it even proved that no practicable channel for ships can be found, still I hold it to be the duty of those who direct the councils of the British empire to provide for the exploring of every part of His Majesty's dominions."

Richardson's active measures in favour of this Arctic expedition had, doubtless, considerable effect on him when apprehensive for the safety of Franklin and his party. What he did is well remembered, and will be remembered long. Though at the head of our great naval hospital, created a knight, just married to his third wife, and father of several children, his duty was plain. He would go out in search of his former chief, and find him, if possible. In vain was he reminded that he was no longer young, and that to face the dangers and hardships of Arctic exploration at the age of sixty-one involved much prospect of peril. To these and similar representations, he made answer:—

"My going is a point of duty which I cannot conscientiously evade, unless I were convinced that another person could carry out my plan of search in the way that I have conceived it. But there is no one now alive who is acquainted with the track but myself, and no one who is so bound by the ties of friendship and affection to do his utmost to find Franklin if he should unhappily be in a situation in which he and his party cannot help themselves."

How he carried out his purpose is well known; and though individually unsuccessful, there is

no doubt that, by associating Dr. Rae with himself in the undertaking, he paved the way to the first discovery of the relics of the Franklin party by the latter officer. The apprehensions that Sir John Richardson's health would suffer by the hardships of the enterprise were not verified. Dr. Rae declares that he only seemed to suffer once from fatigue during the long journey; and Mrs. Fletcher, his mother-in-law, says that "all at Haslar thought him looking better and younger on his return than when he went away"; pleasant evidence that, with judicious care, Arctic exploration is far from being unhealthy work.

Little more remains to be told. The situation of Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy having become vacant by the retirement of Sir William Burnett, Sir John Richardson applied for it; but the appointment was refused on the ground of advanced age; and though the disappointment was keenly felt, we cannot but commend the decision of Government which declined to appoint a person to this highly responsible and onerous office who was sixty-eight years of age.

In accordance with a previously formed resolution, Sir John Richardson sent in his resignation, and was placed on the retired list of medical inspectors, having spent forty-eight years in the public service. The remainder of his life was passed in peaceful retirement at Lanerigg, in Westmoreland, varied by attending occasionally the meetings of the British Association and other scientific bodies. At home he devoted a large portion of his time to scientific pursuits, and especially to that of ichthyology, of which he knew more than any other person in this country. At length, full of years and honours, he sank quietly to rest:—

"On the evening of the 5th of January, 1867, he lighted his candle, and walked off to bed with a firm step. At eleven o'clock Lady Richardson went upstairs. He was awake, and spoke of his plans for the next day. A long suspiration followed, and he passed through death to life."

Sir John Richardson's firm grasp of facts, so as to draw from them a sure deduction, and the clearness of his judgment, which almost intuitively formed a correct estimate both of men and things, were very remarkable. Not less remarkable, and of greater importance, was the fervid, simple, unwavering piety which guided his life.

Of course, Mr. McIlraith's book is a partial biography. What life or memoir of a public man is not? But the author cannot be accused of having written in an unfaithful spirit. He had a noble subject for biography, and he has told the story of Sir John Richardson's life faithfully and well. We cannot extend this praise to the portrait accompanying the volume. It is by no means a good resemblance of the subject, and far more satisfactory likenesses are extant.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Country Towns, and the Place they fill in Modern Civilization. By the Author of 'Three Months' Rest at Pau.' (Bell & Daldy.)

GIVEN as padding in the journals and magazines which supply their readers with those not altogether profitable things to which journalism has in these later times applied the name of "Social Articles," these essays on the characteristics and influences of country towns would serve well enough the purpose of those wordy compositions to which no man whose time is of any value to himself or his neighbours gives a second glance, although they are well calculated to amuse a certain number of the many decorous triflers who, whilst they pass their days in idleness, like to persuade themselves that they are conscientious stewards of the talents committed to their care. But an entire volume of "social essay" about matters on which the inge-

nious writer has nothing new to impart is rather too much of a thing which is not at all amusing, and only in the slightest possible degree instructive. In justice to the author of 'Three Months' Rest at Pau,' it must be conceded that he is an intelligent, fluent, and thoroughly inoffensive social essayist; that he says in sufficiently neat terms a good many things that are not altogether false, a good many things that are not altogether true, and a still larger number of things which are trite. He does not weary us with statistical statements, and, without at any point sinking to flippancy, does his best to be amusing. That he has ever looked beneath the surface of country-town life his volume affords no evidence; but what he says on a subject concerning which he has very much to learn inclines us to the opinion that he knows a good deal about certain matters of which he says nothing. Of the family feuds and rancorous Mrs. Grundyism of provincial towns he says not a word; on the sectarian bitterness and divisions of their religious life he is quite silent; he just glances at the prejudices which keep class apart from class, but seems quite ignorant of the pernicious effects of parochial insolence and servility on the natures of the men and women, and still more on the natures of the boys and girls who, as inhabitants of small provincial towns, are represented as living under conditions highly favourable to intellectual and moral health. These are only a few out of many matters that are altogether overlooked or are considered far too lightly by our essayist; but notwithstanding the shortcomings of his book, he is so favourable a specimen of his kind, that we commend him to the notice of persons who think it better to waste time over inferior essays than to waste it over inferior novels.

A Life's Search. By E. S. B. Sydney. (Masters.)

In her Preface to this novelette for the conversion of sceptical curates and free-thinking schoolmasters, the author says:—"The aim of the following pages is to set forth, in these times of liberty of thought and speech, the danger of a free and intellectual search for truth, either in the written pages of God's word, or in the written pages of His works, irrespective of that faith, preserved, according to promise, by the Holy Spirit, in the teaching of Christ's visible Church on earth. It may be asked, 'Why choose fiction as a means of conveying a lesson so solemn?' I answer, Because through fiction I can best find utterance for my belief that circumstances of God's providing, rather than man's arguments, usually force conviction upon the minds of those unhappy ones who have wilfully encouraged in themselves the sin of Doubt." When we compare the grandeur of Miss Sydney's purpose with the insignificance of the means by which she hopes to accomplish it, we find ourselves smiling over Mr. Bright's story of the man who sold pills warranted to cure earthquakes. Miss Sydney, with good reason, holds that infidels often err through presumption; but it does not seem to have occurred to her that the enemies of infidelity may go astray through the same defect.

The Representation of the People Act, 1867; with Practical and Explanatory Notes, an Abstract of the Act and a full Index. By Robert Wilkinson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. (Stevens & Haynes.)

THE Reform Act of last session is a curiosity in many respects; and the light which it throws on the working of the Parliamentary mind on some subjects is not the least of its peculiarities. Take, for instance, the way in which our legislators deal with persons who give or receive bribes for votes, and we see at once that the ways of our legislators are not our ways. In the matter of the disfranchised boroughs, the case was quite clear, and the proper mode of treatment would seem equally plain. Mr. A., of Red Herring Row, Yarmouth, is a base fellow, who will sell his vote if he can. This was proved before the Commissioners; and he was put into Schedule B. accordingly. The right course would appear to the unparliamentary mind to be to enact that Mr. A. should never again have a vote to sell in Norfolk, Suffolk, or elsewhere; but this was not the course which was adopted. The enactment is that Mr. A. shall not vote for Norfolk or Suffolk in respect of a quali-

cation situate within the borough of Yarmouth. The legislature seems somehow to have thrown the blame rather upon the qualification than upon the elector; and, in respect of any other qualification, Mr. A. and the other respectable persons whose names are in Schedule B. may continue to sell their votes as heretofore. Truly, there would seem to be much force in the warning attributed to the Lord Chief Justice, "Don't send that bribing fellow to us, we shall have to be in earnest." The little book before us is a very favourable specimen of its class. Each section of the statute is followed by notes, containing such explanations as are necessary for the complete understanding of its provisions, on the plan adopted by the late Mr. Shelford in his valuable treatises. It may be gathered that this explanation is no light task, from the fact that the passage which requires that a voter "shall be of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity" needs twelve closely-printed pages of explanatory notes. Mr. Wilkinson has wisely abstained from all discussion of the political or constitutional merits or defects of the Act; and, having obviously expended much labour on his task, he has succeeded in producing a practical work, which will be eminently useful to persons in any way concerned in carrying out the Act and to the public in general.

Rules and Exercises in the French Language, by L. Stiévenard (Longmans & Co.), is a work of considerable merit, prepared by a practised teacher, who is fully alive to the requirements of English youth, and shows dexterity in meeting them. We should have been better pleased if he had managed to reduce it to a smaller compass, or, at any rate, made a more marked distinction between the essentials and subordinate matters. The exercises for translation both ways are appropriate, and conveniently placed near the part of the grammar they are intended to illustrate, but seem to require vocabularies, which, however, are not given. It is a great mistake to give long lists of words to be learnt by heart. The verbs are well treated, though at too great length.—Those who cannot obtain the assistance of a French teacher may imperfectly supply the deficiency by consulting *French Pronunciation Simplified*, and *French and English Similarities*, by J. Nottelle, B.A. Paris (Simpkin & Co.), which is a series of lessons containing rules and exercises on pronunciation. The subject is treated as well as perhaps it could be in a book, but of course the living voice is a far better medium for conveying such instruction.—*A Short German Accidence for the Use of Wellington College*, by J. D. Lester, B.A. (Nutt), is precisely what it professes to be, and nothing more.

We have on our Table *What we must do to be Saved*, by Richard Baxter, edited by the Rev. Alexander B. Grosart (Printed for Private Circulation).—*Proceedings at the Public Breakfast held in Honour of William Lloyd Garrison, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts, in St. James's Hall, London, on Saturday, June 29, 1867* (Tweedie).—*The York Diocesan Calendar, Clergy List, and Church Almanack, 1868* (Parker).—*Index to the Times Newspaper, 1867, Autumnal Quarter, October 1st to December 31st* (Palmer).—*Floriculture: a Book of Reference for Amateur and Professional Gardeners, with Practical Suggestions on the Cultivation of Flowers generally and Florists' Flowers in particular, with Hints on Window Gardening*, by George M. F. Glenny, jun. (Bemrose & Sons). We have also the following pamphlets: *Judgment delivered by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Phillimore, D.C.L., Official Principal in the Court of Arches, in the Cases of Martin v. Mackenochie and Flamank v. Simpson*, edited by Walter G. F. Phillimore, B.A. (Butterworths).—*The Circulation of Roman Catholic Versions of the Bible by the British and Foreign Bible Society: the Defence of the Practice examined, by a Clergyman of the Church of England* (Macintosh).—*Christ is Coming, Part I.* (Heywood).—*Family Prayers, with Responses and Variations for the Different Seasons for General Use*, by the Earl Nelson (Parker).—*What mean ye by this Service?* a Sermon preached at St. Saviour's Church, Hoxton, on Sunday Evening, November 17, 1867, by the Rev. John Oakley (Cook & Son).—*Mar-*

riage with a Deceased Wife's Sister; a Reply to the Rev. John Hannah's Pamphlet on the Subject, by William Jones (Wilson).—*How to return Members to Parliament without the Corruption, Bribery, Intimidation, Turmoil and Disorder at present attendant on General Elections*, by Herbert William Hart (Simpkin & Marshall).—*Our Sham Army and How to make a Real One*, by Capt. R. W. Phipps (Longmans).—*Some Thoughts on the Irish Difficulty*, by an Irish Catholic M.P. (Ridgway).—*Rating of Railways*, by Edward Ryde (Cassell).—*Board of Works for the Limehouse District: Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year ending Lady-day, 1867; with Supplementary and Conclusive Remarks on the Cholera Epidemic in the East of London*.—*The London Gas Companies and the Legislature in 1867*, by a Director of the Imperial Gas Company (Wilson).—*An Essay on the Advantages of Milford Haven as a Commercial Port of National Importance*, by John Coke Fowler, Esq. (Carmarthen, Welshman Office).—*An Outline of the American School System, with Remarks on the Establishment of Common Schools in England*, by Jesse Collings (Simpkin & Marshall).—*On Some Characteristics of Modern Philosophy; being a Criticism on some Portions of the Writings of Sir William Hamilton, Mr. Mill, and Prof. Grote*, by George Barraclough, M.A. (Bell & Daldy).—*and Dr. Barry's Reply to Mr. E. Pugin, Postscript to Second Edition* (Murray).

CHILDREN'S STORIES.

The Children's Album of Pretty Pictures. With Short Stories. By Uncle John. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

Uncle John's Album of attractive pictures and brief stories told in easy words, belongs to the class of books for little children which, even in these days of prolific production of juvenile literature, does not equal the requirements of our nurseries and play-rooms. Uncle John's stories are not novelettes for precocious Misses, but brief tales adapted to the intelligence of little boys and girls who are still learning to spell words of one syllable: and each story is accompanied with a suitable picture. The volume exactly meets a want to which the *Athenæum* has on more than one occasion called attention; and a small six-year-old lass of our acquaintance who has had it in her keeping for several days pronounces it to be "a capital book."

A Sister's Bye-Hours. By the Author of 'Studies for Stories.' (Strahan & Co.)

THE seven stories of this volume are greatly inferior to the 'Studies for Stories' which some three years since drew from us an expression of cordial approbation as sketches of considerable power and greater promise. The last and shortest of the tales is the least open to objection, and would find its proper public in a magazine for schoolboys. The pathos of 'The Clouded Intellect' is that of the religious tract rather than of a wholesome story for young minds. In 'Laura Richmond' there are signs of the good qualities that distinguished 'Studies for Stories'; but it is deficient in construction, and does not altogether please at any point but the concluding scene, where Laura Richmond discerns new comeliness in the scarred face of her old lover, Dick Vernon. "How much more beautiful," runs the narrative, "the somewhat handsome face appeared now that it was adorned with that slight scar, and how much more interesting the whole man appeared with that becoming ailing and the somewhat steady set of the mouth, which looked as if he had summoned up all his strength to do battle with pain, and keep its presence to himself, and keep all expression of it down, there is no use in trying to describe. But Laura felt it, and what she did when her mother and Grace left her alone with him—nobody would have told, if she had not told it herself afterwards, and seemed to think it the most natural thing in the world. He lifted up his somewhat hollow eyes and looked at her; it cannot be said that he felt any conscious regret for what he had done; but he did think, because he did not know better, that it had lessened his chance with the woman whom he loved; and while she imagined that he had become beau-

tiful, he remembered that he was maimed. She rose, when he looked at her, and moved towards him; and when, as she came up to him, he also rose, she said, with a kind of sweet entreating in her soft voice, 'Dick, will you kiss me?' She had always been thought an odd girl. Everybody said she was; but she was my friend, and perhaps that was the reason why I never could see it." If 'A Sister's Bye-Hours' contained more of such writing as this slight piece, it would have occasioned us less disappointment. In the future, the author of 'Studies for Stories' must be more anxious to amuse and less quick to preach.

The Darwins: a Tale. By A. M. D. J. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

BENEATH the average standard of the class of literature to which it belongs, 'The Darwins' is one of those novelettes for the play-room which are usually published shortly before the Christmas holidays. In the children's season, the author would command a word or two of kindly mention; but at a time when the critical mind is not prepared, by established usage, to pass judgment on literary toys, she must be content with a mere announcement of her labour.

Frank Henly; or, Honest Industry will Conquer.

By the Hon. Thomas M'Combie. (Low & Co.) Mr. M'Combie has yet to master the rudiments of romantic art; but if his story misses success with the public, its failure will not be due to want of a happy ending. After working his way upwards from poverty to opulence, Frank Henly concludes his narrative of adventure with these words:—"I had overcome my troubles early in life, and had at the age of twenty-four an ample competency, a happy home, and kind connexions, so that I was fully contented; having, in fact, nothing further to desire." With nothing further to desire, how long will young Frank be satisfied with his perfect prosperity?

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Baker's Christ Teaching on the Lake Genesaret, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Baywood and other Poems, by A. F. C. 12mo. 2/ cl.
Brown's Lights through a Lattice, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Bunsen (Baron) Memoir of, by his Widow, 2 vols. 8vo. 42/ cl.
Byron's Poetical Works, roy. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Clerke's Daily Devotions for a Churchman's Household, 18mo. 1/ cl.
Colville's Record of the Volunteer Cavalry of Derbyshire, 2/6 swd.
Davidson's Introduction to the New Testament, 2 vols. 8vo. 30/ cl.
De Marneville's Echoes of the Vatican, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.
Fenwick's Morbid State of the Stomach, &c., 8vo. 12/ cl.
Fry's Handbook for Election of Guardians, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Hadley's Stories of Old Bible Narratives, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Herbert's (Lady) Abyssinia and its Apostles, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Hogg's Family Medical and Surgical Guide, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Homer's Iliad, trans. by Worsley, vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Hope's Book about Boys, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Hoppe's Ten Manchester Lectures, cr. 8vo. 1/ swd.
Hunter's Annals of Rural Bengal, 8vo. 18/ cl.
Jefferson's A Noble Woman's Story, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Lankaster's School Manual of Health, &c., 1/6 cl. swd.
Marriott's Vestiarium Christianum, royal 8vo. 38/ cl.
Oldaker's Sermons on Doctrine and Practice, 18mo. 4/ cl.
Orphans of Glen Elder, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Phillimore's Judgment in Martin's Mackonochie, 2/6 swd.
Philosophy and Practice of Punctuation, &c. 2/6 cl.
Ruth's Vineyard, a Tale of Christian Character, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Smith's Last Leaves, Sketches and Criticisms, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Story of the Kings of Judah and Israel, &c., 9/ cl.
Swedenborg's Life on Writings, by White, 1 vol. 8vo. 12/6 cl.
Thompson's Swiss Scenery, illust. with Photographs, folio, 42/ cl.
Treatment of our Domesticated Dogs, by Magenta, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Tys's Lectures delivered during Holy Week, cr. 8vo. 1/ cl. limp.

HISTORY OF VOTING BY BALLOT.

April 8, 1868.

FEW subjects in our political history are involved in so much doubt as the modern revival of voting by the ballot-box. Materials for a true account of how we came to use this method must exist in books and manuscripts; but they have not yet been brought together; and it is with the hope of engaging better scholars and antiquaries than myself in the quest, that I venture to print the following notes.

We all know that the men who either invented or perfected all our noblest arts—the Greeks—invented this method of Free Voting. These Greeks were a great people; they wanted in their leaders something better than hard fists and broad acres; genius, virtue, heroism, sacrifice; and, to get what they wanted, they contrived a method of voting over which fellows with hard fists and big estates could exercise little or no control. This contrivance was the ballot-box—the happy product of the highest civilization. From Greece it came to Rome, and from Rome it descended to the modern world. Not in a right line, however. It was lost, like

other good things, in the dark ages. In those dark ages, the hard fists got their own again; the barbarians swept away the ballot; and they restored, under the feudal system, the ancient drum-head vote. A conquering horde, if it permits voting at all, is sure to insist on the votes being given under the master's eye. But the end of the dark ages came at last; with the revival of learning and liberty came a new spirit; and the first weapon which was seized by the emancipated nations was the free and personal vote.

It is commonly supposed that the Dutch began it. We know that when, that noble and gallant people had shaken off their chains, they proceeded to secure the liberties they had won, by admitting the right of every freeman to take a free and untrammelled part in public affairs. Those stout Dutch citizens saw the many advantages offered by free voting in their contests with their Spanish tyrants. They introduced it into their chapters and companies, into their estates circles. The ballot enabled them to learn each other's views; to act promptly, to act in union, to act without fear. This new way of taking opinion vexed their opponents. From the Low Countries a knowledge of this high political art was carried into the neighbouring states. From Rotterdam it came into England. It was tried in the City; and it was very much liked. But it met with a great and powerful enemy; "and thereby hangs a tale."

In the course of that great work on which our energetic Master of the Rolls, is seconded by his learned deputy, Mr. Duffus Hardy,—that of reading and sorting all our State papers, so as to give all Englishmen an easy access to the actual records of our national life,—Mr. John Bruce has turned up, within the last few days, a couple of papers which let us into the important secret of how and why the ballot-box was finally brought into use among us. It was not the first time; but it was the final time. It came to us from Holland in the bad days of Charles the First; came in the year 1637; the year in which Hampden was condemned for not paying ship-money; the year in which Prynne was branded on the cheek with burning irons; in which Bastwick and Burton had their ears cut off in Palace Yard. At such a time there was need for some protection against the inquisitorial and ubiquitous tyranny of the Court and Crown. In those days there was in the city of London an old and prosperous company of traders into foreign parts, known as the Merchant Adventurers of England. The charters of these traders went back to the days of King John; and this ancient corporation of dealers in wool and wine had factories in many ports, and very great branches in Hamburg, Rotterdam and Delft. Now these three cities were full of English exiles, for in those bad days England had her hands of expatriated men, as Poland, Italy and Hungary have had in these days. In each of these foreign cities an English Puritan church had been set up, and the London merchant who went out to live and trade in them, being a Puritan at home, became a member of one of these churches abroad. This fact was a sharp thorn in the side of Laud, whose anger was chiefly fired against the congregation worshipping at Delft. King and Archbishop looked about them for a man who would worry these exiles without putting the Crown to any expense. And they hit upon their plan. Hanging, unpleasantly, on the skirts of their Court was a man named Edward Misselden, who knew something of City affairs. He had made himself known to Charles by suggesting schemes for raising money, and to Laud by writing against the Puritan divines. He had sometimes been a chapman, more frequently he had been a spy. This fellow, the King and Laud got the Merchant Adventurers to appoint their deputy at Delft, where he soon repaid his patrons in the way they most desired; for he persuaded the merchants to advance a considerable sum of money to Charles, and he sowed the seeds of a thousand quarrels in the little Puritan church. But his zeal outran his power. When the merchants found that the King's friend not only thrust his hands into their pockets, but meddled with their religious service, they deposed him from his chair, and put a better

man into his place. Then came a row. Misselden complained to his patrons. What could they do? The fellow had his plan: he always had his plan—break up the factory at Delft; put the agencies under one man; confine the company to a single port—to Rotterdam—as the nearest to London. In that way, he said, the Puritan exiles would be starved into submission; and moneys could be more readily got for the King. All this was done. To their grievous loss, the merchants had to break up their homes, to close their magazines, and remove their families to Rotterdam. We may be sure they did not love the man who had caused them all this trouble; and they would not elect him to be their deputy at Rotterdam. Then Misselden came to London, and asked for a place at Court. What place? "Clerk of the Council," said the gentleman. But Charles could not persuade his Council to have such a clerk. "Then get me appointed deputy in Rotterdam." But how could this be done when the merchants in Rotterdam refused? "Take the election," said the old schemer, "away from the servants in Holland, and vest it in their masters in England." That was a happy thought; one which exactly hit the fancy of Laud and Charles. In London those Puritan merchants would not dare to vote against the King. To make things safe, Charles wrote with his own hand to the governor and deputy, in favour of his friend and—creditor: the man for whom he wished to provide a place, though not in his own council chamber. The governor was anxious to oblige his Sovereign; perhaps anxious to save his ears; but he was bound to consult the merchants, and he found that in all the foreign ports his partners loudly protested against electing Misselden again. Charles would not receive that answer. His will was law; and in London, at least, it should be obeyed. He sent word that his friend must be elected. Well, a Court was called, and his friend was not elected. Enraged at this rebuff in his own capital, the King sent for the record, that he might know the names of those daring merchants who had gone against his royal nomination; but the record, when he got it, told him nothing that he wanted to hear; for he found that the election had been conducted by ballot—a new method of taking opinion which these merchants seem to have learned from their friends of Rotterdam. When the King called the governor and deputy, he was told they had not been present in the court, so that these things had been done, and yet there was no man upon whom the royal rage could fall; no one whose ears he could slice, whose cheek he could brand? The baffled King summoned a meeting of his Privy Council at Hampton Court; that Council met on the 17th of September, and the King appeared in person to denounce this unmanly invention of the balloting-box. The Lords of Council sympathized in his rage. Things were coming to a pretty pass, when a mob of City merchants not only dared to assert their right to mind their own business, but proceeded to elect their own servants against the King's express command, by means of a wooden box and a few little balls; and yet nobody could be burnt on the cheek and shorn of his ears for the offence! That was not a state of things to be borne. The King and his lords drew up two orders of the jury against that box, and these two bits of the un-written history of England I shall now cite:—

"At Hampton Court, 17th September, 1637.

"His Majesty, this day present in Council, taking into consideration two several petitions presented to His Majesty and this Board, in the name of the Governors, Assistants, and Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of England, against Mr. Edward Misselden, whom His Majesty had formerly recommended to be chosen Deputy of that part of the said Company which reside at Rotterdam, and having heard some of the said Company, and finding that neither the Governor nor the Deputy of that Company did personally appear in preferring either of the said petitions against the said Misselden, notwithstanding that by the said Company's Charter it is alleged the government is committed to the Governor or his Deputy and to twenty-four discreet persons of the said Fellowship, and notwithstanding that the said Company did

use a balloting-box in the choice propounded by His Majesty to be made of the said Misselden as aforesaid, it is ordered by His Majesty, with the advice of the Board in the first place, that a balloting-box shall be no more used by the said Company, nor by any other Company, in any of their elections or other business, as they tender His Majesty's displeasure, and will answer the same at the Board. And as concerning the nomination of a fit man to be Deputy at Rotterdam for the said Company, it is by His Majesty's express command ordered that the Aldermen and all the grave and most ancient and experienced men of that Company be forthwith called together, and that they join with the said Governor and Deputy in the said nomination, and make such choice as they shall hold fit both for His Majesty's service and reducing of things to better order abroad than they now stand. Whereof the Governor, Deputy, and Company of Merchant Adventurers are to take notice, and to give account of the same to the said Board with convenient speed."

The second paper runs thus:—

"At Hampton Court, this 17th of September, 1637.

"His Majesty, this day sitting in Council, taking into consideration the manifold inconveniences that may arise by the use of balloting-boxes, which is of late begun to be practised by some Corporations and Companies, did declare his utter dislike thereof, and, with the advice of their Lordships, ordered that no Corporation nor Company, either within the City of London and liberties, or elsewhere in this His Majesty's kingdom, shall use or permit to be used in any businesses whatsoever any balloting-box, as they tender His Majesty's displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their peril. Whereof, as well the Lord Mayor of the City of London for the time being, and all other Mayors and head officers of Corporations, as all Governors, Masters, and Wardens of all Companies in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and elsewhere, are to take notice and to see this His Majesty's pleasure and commandment duly observed."

In that way the principle of free voting made its final invasion, its final conquest, of this country. But this was not the first time the ballot-box had been used in England; though it is likely enough that its rapid growth and constant use among us date from that time, and derive from these orders of the day. It is not beyond suspicion that we English may have been the original revivers of the method, and that the Dutch patriots may have first heard of the ballot from their English friends, the Puritan exiles. The ballot-box was certainly in use in London more than a century before it was re-introduced from Holland. In the city manuscripts (cited by Orridge) we have the following entries:

"1526, Sep. 19.

"In all matters concerning the election of Aldermen, etc., which need to be written and tried by way of scrutiny, such matters shall be tried by the new gilt box, brought in by the Chamberlain, whereon is written these words, 'Yes,' 'Nay.'"

This city chamberlain may turn out to be the original contriver of the modern ballot-box. The method was in use for some years, as we see by a later entry, 1533:—

"In every matter of gravity the box shall be brought into Court, and by putting in of white or black peas, the matter is to take effect or not."

Can any reader of these words supply me with an earlier instance of the use of a ballot-box, either abroad or at home? W. HEPPORTH DIXON.

THE VILLEMARQUÉ BUBBLE.

Quimper, March 26, 1868.

THE *Athenæum* of Jan. 11 published an article on M. de la Villemarqué, which commences thus: "At last the Villemarqué bubble has burst." Two replies to this article appeared in the numbers of Feb. 15 and 22 of the same journal, one of S.P.T., the other of Mr. W. Dyke. As this latter one has nothing to do with the question, there is no occasion to notice it. I shall limit myself to re-establishing the facts.

I. *Le Barzaz-Breiz*.—Before publishing this work, M. de la Villemarqué became known by a discovery which caused some excitement in the learned world. We find, in fact, in *Le Courrier Français* of Oct. 25, 1835, the following:—"M. de la Villemarqué, son of the deputy of the same name, has just discovered in a church on the Black Mountains, near Morlaix, the poetry of Quin-Clan (Guénec'hlan), in vain sought by those who take an interest in ancient literary monuments, a few fragments of which have hardly escaped the effect of time. These poetical effusions are of the fifth and sixth centuries. Quin-Clan was the Merlin of the Bretons, if not the veritable Merlin of the Chivalry of Romance." The journals of the day reproduced this notice, and M. Francesque Michel published an article in the *Foreign Quarterly Review* (April, 1836, p. 238).

Unfortunately, this precious manuscript was lost almost as soon as it was discovered. Well-informed persons pretend that it was carried off by a third Merlin, who must not be confounded with his two predecessors. A short time after this wonderful discovery, M. de la Villemarqué published his '*Barzaz-Breiz*,' but the incorrectness of the text of the first edition showed the very imperfect knowledge of M. de la Villemarqué at that time, as well as that of his colleague the Abbé G., who was but little in advance of him in this respect. This he seems to have been aware of, for his next colleague, the Abbé H., a gentleman well known in Brittany, was better acquainted with the language. From this second partnership issued another edition, the only fault of which was that the text was simple imagination. The most surprising feature that strikes any one who examines the '*Barzaz-Breiz*' is the very perfection of the work; for there is no doubt that if any one thought of putting into verse the *Épique* History of Bretagne, he could not have succeeded better than the editor of the '*Barzaz-Breiz*.' We have everything there, from the Druids to the Chouans—not a single link of the chain wanting. Such a regularity and perfection is of itself *a priori* suspicious, while a critical examination confirms that suspicion.

The songs of which the volume is made up are divided under two heads: First, pretended ancient histories, as '*La Prophétie de Guénec'hlan*,' '*La Marche d'Arthur*,' '*La Submersion de la Ville d'Is*,' '*Le Tribut de Nomenos*,' '*Le Vin des Gaulois*,' &c., all of which I believe to be simple fabrications and forgeries. It is remarkable that those which are represented as the most ancient are the most perfect of the collection. Many are composed in triplets, like the well-known Triads of Britain. Secondly, the songs of which the prototypes are known, but which have been altered to give them an historic character and appearance of antiquity, such as '*Les Vêpres des Grenouilles*,' whence M. de la Villemarqué has extracted all his Druidic learning,—'*Le Retour d'Angleterre*,' in which some gentlemen raise an army between two contiguous parishes,—'*Les Jeunes Gens de Ploüy*,' where the author introduces the Bishop B. de Rosmadec, although he died forty-five years before the circumstances mentioned in the ballad, '*Les Liqueurs*,' where Moelou, having collected his forces at Kergrist, to assist the town of Craon, on the south-west, is made by our author to march towards Callac, on the north-east. '*Le Lepreux*' is assigned by him to a period anterior to the fifteenth century, as leprosy had vanished from Brittany at that time. Unfortunately for his argument, the police put forth an edict concerning the lepers of the town in Quimper in 1608.

But here I must stop, for it would require a volume to mention all his anachronisms and inconsequences. For the last twenty years I have traversed all parts of Brittany, and especially Finistère, and have spent many days in the very localities where M. de la Villemarqué states he has collected his ancient songs and poems. I, however, have never had the good luck to find the least trace of them. I have inquired of those who are best acquainted with our Breton manners and customs, namely, Messieurs P. Proux and Lugel, our two best contemporary Breton poets, whose competence and knowledge as regards popular songs are unquestionable. They tell me that they have never

met in Lower Brittany with the names of Gwenc'h-lan, Arthur, Merlin and Nominoë, either in existing poems or popular traditions. I applied also to the inspectors of primary schools, who were ordered in 1851, 52, 53, by the minister of public instruction, to collect the popular songs in the rural districts. They gave me the same answer. There is no occasion to add to these remarks. M. d'Arbois de Jubainville, correspondent of the Institute of France, has asked for explanations (*Revue Critique*, 23rd Nov., 1867). The editor of the 'Barzaz-Breiz' has up to this time preserved the most profound silence.

II. *Les Citations du 'Catholicon' de Lagadeuc.*—I shall only say one word on the point that S.P.T. has endeavoured to confuse, not knowing how to extricate himself. It was, however, a simple matter to point out the transcript of Lagadeuc's work that M. de la Villemarqué followed. M. H. Gaidoz, at my request, was kind enough to collate my text with the MS. of Lagadeuc, and has assured me that my quotations agree with it. It is easy to understand that the inconceivable blunders I have pointed out, in the preface of my edition of the 'Catholicon,' were not acknowledged with good grace. There they are, and it is not my duty to explain them.

III. S.P.T. commences by asking a series of questions which I will at once answer. The *savant* alluded to is Dr. Guest. The work is the 'Bardes Bretons,' of M. de la Villemarqué. The poem is the Elegy of Kyndelan. The MS. is not in the Red Book of Hergest, but the Black one of Hengwrt of Carmarthen.

At p. 124 of the 'Bardes Bretons' (edition 1850) is the following statement, or rather this is the English of it: "This poem (the author speaks of the Elegy of Kyndelan) is taken from the Black Book of Hengwrt, collated with the Red one of Hergest. The two MSS., sufficiently agreeing for the most part, differ essentially in three parts:—1. Strophe 19, section 5, is wanting in the first-mentioned MS., and which I have restored from the other MS.—2. Strophe 6, section 7, followed in the Red Book by this stanza, but incomplete, altered, unintelligible, and not to be found in the Black Book. Not knowing its meaning, therefore, I did not think it desirable to reproduce it.—3. The last strophes of sections 7 and 8, entirely reproduced from the Black Book, but omitted by the copyist of the Red Book, a MS. two centuries later than the other, perhaps from a wish of not reflecting on the memory of the Bard, the reproach of Paganism, if not of superstition." Nothing certainly can be more precise or definite than such a statement. But some time afterwards Dr. Guest appears to have entertained some doubts, the result of which was the following communication from him to the 'Archæologia Cambrensis' (see No. 34, pp. 139-140):—"There is extant an old Welsh *marvenad*, or elegy, which bewails the death of a certain Welsh Prince named Kyndylan. The poem is generally ascribed to Llywarch Hen, who is said to have lived in the sixth century. It was edited by Owen Pugh, chiefly, it would seem, from the Red Book of Hergest, a MS. of the fourteenth century, and now the property of Jesus College, Oxford. It was published by him first in the 'Myrryrian Archæology,' and secondly, with a translation, in a separate volume, which contains a collection of Llywarch Hen's poems. It was afterwards edited, with a translation, by Villemarqué in his 'Bardes Bretons,' professing from the Black Book of Carmarthen, a MS. of the twelfth century. The first editor modernized the orthography, and frequently altered the wording of his MS.; and as one third of his translation is open to question, these are liberties which no critical reader will be slow to pardon. But if the reader be dissatisfied with Owen Pugh's edition, the edition of Villemarqué is little likely to secure his confidence. The peculiarities of the language must, I should think, arrest the attention of every one that has studied the comparative grammar of the Celtic dialects; and the perplexities that they occasioned one were so great that I was at last driven to take a journey into Merionethshire with a view of comparing the printed text with its supposed original. I went over the Black Book page by page, but could find in it no trace whatever of the Elegy of

Kyndylan. There were three poems in the MS. with which the name of Llywarch Hen was connected, but only in occasional stanzas did they exhibit any correspondence with the poems that appear in Villemarqué's volume. I mention the fact, but offer no explanation of it." These are the remarks of Dr. Guest. Mr. Skene has confirmed the accuracy of the facts mentioned by Dr. Guest, and Mr. Thomas Stevens has invited M. de la Villemarqué to give some explanation, but he has not been more successful than M. Arbois de Jubainville as regards the 'Barzaz-Breiz.' M. de la Villemarqué appears, therefore, to have a dread of such explanations.

To conclude *cette triste affaire*, it seems that M. de la Villemarqué is a remarkable discoverer. He commences by finding at the outset of his literary existence a manuscript which disappears *dans les brouillards de la lune*; then he finds in Brittany songs which no one after him has found; he next discovers in the 'Catholicon' of Lagadeuc definitions, the reverse of what is actually to be found there; and finally he finds in the Black Book poems the inquiry after which has been a veritable mystification for the most distinguished and honourable *savants*. It now remains for him to find good reasons to justify his discoveries. Otherwise, every one will be authorized to say with the writer of the article in the *Athenæum* of Jan. 11, "All his work wants verifying, and none of his conclusions can be trusted till confirmed by sounder heads."

R. F. LE MEX, Archiviste du Département, Quimper.

THE FIRST BOOK IN TURKISH.

April 6, 1868.

THE note of Prof. Vámbéry is of more interest than appears from its wording. He does not mean the first book merely in Osmanli Turkish, but the first book in any of the languages or dialects of the great Turkish family, Uigur having been one of the earliest cultivated languages of the family. The Uigur is still said to be spoken on the borders of Tibet and Mongolia. Hodgson has given a vocabulary of the Igür, who are mixed up with the Hor or Horpa, and whose language he rightly describes as Turkish. Dr. Latham makes the strange mistake of denying this, and asserts it to be Tibetan.

HYDE CLARKE.

SCRIPTURAL WORDS IN MUSIC.

63, New Bond Street, April 8, 1868.

As the publishers of the music and libretto of Professor Bennett's last work, 'The Woman of Samaria,' we would beg to remind your musical critic that there are many precedents for composers setting words to music that have been selected from various portions of the Holy Scriptures, consequently not consecutive nor strictly grammatical; for instance, the celebrated "Hallelujah" Chorus from 'The Messiah' is taken from Revelations, chap. ix. verse 6, chap. xi. verse 15, and chap. ix. verse 16; and more recently Mr. H. F. Chorley, in his libretto (also published by us) of 'The Bride of Neath Valley,' performed at the Eisteddfod in 1866, introduces in the Church scene of that work an Anthem taken from Psalm cxxviii., in which the singular and plural occur, viz., "Blessed are all they that fear the Lord, and walk in his ways. For thou shalt eat the labour of thine hands: O well is thee, and happy shalt thou be."

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DELITZSCH'S 'BIBLICAL PSYCHOLOGY.'

April 7, 1868.

I have taken the trouble of looking over the translation of Delitzsch published by the Messrs. Clark, to see if it is as faulty as it is called. Even though it were, we all owe too much to the enterprise of these publishers for our esteem to be marred by one case of imperfection. The issue of that immense series of translations from which some of us have got best part of the best we know is a thing to be proud of, and one can sympathize with the reproach of ungenerousness which the publishers cast on the Scotch Student.

But the very meritoriousness of the series makes us the more regret to see it blemished by this

extraordinary volume; for, making all allowance for slips and for the abstruseness of the subject, the book is full of curiosities. They are not "a few" and they are not "slips" at all, but plain misunderstandings easily accounted for. Many arise, for example, from confounding words which happen to resemble each other; as, *sittlich* and *simlich*, *Gegenstand* and *Gegensatz*, *wirklich* and *wirksam*, *mitten* and *mittelst*, *ruhen* and *beruhen*, *tragend* and *ertragend*, *gleich* and *gleichsam*, *unerlässlich* and *unzulässig*, *Ausführung* and *Anführung*, *gewärtig* and *gegenwärtig*. Who that has gone over the same ground can fail to detect the inexperience which stumbles at such combinations as *sei* with *denn*, *wie* with *auch*, *begriffen* with *in*, *ohne* with *dass*? No doubt there are some mysterious products, as when *unsere Alten nennen es* becomes *Our Father's* [with the apostrophe] *name is*. I can conceive no explanation of that, nor any excuse. But in multitudes of other cases, in the chaos created among the pronouns and the entanglement among the parenthetic clauses, or in the helpless attempts to render the word "*wohl*," there is no difficulty in recognizing the laudable painstaking of a learner; on whom, however, the task of such a translation should never have been imposed. This trying of the prentice hand on German theology accounts largely for the common charge of mistiness; and so the unskilful laugh while the judicious grieve.

The publishers, no doubt, feel disappointed, but their fame and merit stand too high to need any appeal *ad misericordiam*, or to generosity; and if ever the book goes to a second edition, it will be seen from the hosts of necessary alterations and corrections how just the strictures have been.

L. R. M'C'L. R.

April 8, 1868.

A word or two should end the matter now. It is useless to give more instances of blundering when Dr. Wallis and Messrs. Clark cannot be made to see in them anything but "a few slips in the translation and some printer's errors"; only I should like to know how many, and how gross mistakes may be allowed in "a good and faithful translation." If Dr. Wallis has not exceeded the number of grace, or if he has made no other than pardonable slips, then the standard of accuracy is low indeed.

With regard to Messrs. Clark's complaint of the want of generosity on my part, I have only to say, that if their principle were carried out such journals as the *Athenæum* would be of no use, and publishers would have a little too much in their own hands. Any appeal *ad misericordiam* is vain, so long as there are in this country German scholars competent enough to produce a true and readable rendering of a book which, in its matter, is not particularly abstruse, and in difficulty of style, I must repeat, not above the average.

THE STUDENT.

PROF. PHILLIPS AT VESUVIUS.

Naples, April, 1868.

It has been my privilege to accompany Prof. Phillips, during his brief sojourn in Naples, in one or two of his interesting visits; and I am not sensible of any indiscretion in reporting details which will possess great attractions for your readers. As a pupil from his lecture-room, therefore, I proceed to give such notes as I made, or such recollections as occur to me. The first visit made by the Professor, who was accompanied by Mr. Lee, of Caerleon, was to the volcanic developments on the western side of the Bay to the Lago d'Agnano, Monte Nuovo and Astroni. Monte Nuovo was found by measurement to be 440 or 445 feet above the level of the sea, and the bottom of it to be about 20 feet above the sea; so it was with the depths of Astroni and Agnano; thus establishing a common origin or character. Avernus was not measured; but it was presumed that it resembles the craters above mentioned, and belongs to the same class of phenomena. Prof. Phillips expected to find in the neighbourhood of Astroni trachyte, but met with only two or three traces of it. Indeed, contrary to expectation, he ascertained that this spot was composed principally of tufa, as was the case at Monte Nuovo and Agnano

another striking coincidence, proving a common origin. Two or three visits sufficed for his investigation in this direction; and thence he proceeded to Vesuvius: the first ascent being made from the Pompeii side, in which direction there was at that time the greatest activity. The lava was eddying out from the *fumaro* above Ottajano, not so rapidly as on some preceding evenings, when it menaced the cultivated grounds beneath. Indeed, with that caprice which has distinguished this eruption, the demonstration on the Pompeii side was about to cease, to be removed more towards the north. In this letter, however, I interest myself less about Vesuvius than about our scientific countryman. One of his great objects was to study the lava streams of various ages. Specimens of most of these he has at Oxford, with the exception, I believe, of that of 1794, which flowed through Torre into the sea. It has a peculiar and a different character from that of most of the other streams, being harder and more compact. From this it may be inferred that it was in a state of fluidity, whereas most of the lava which issues from Vesuvius consists of scorie, advancing, as I have often described it, with a sound similar to that which one hears during a storm on a shingly beach, and not as on a solid body,—scorie falling over from the surface, and thus continually accumulating in the front. On several occasions, however, this year we have had streams of the purest lava, showing the greater intensity of the subterranean heat. Another object of Prof. Phillips was to examine the broken summits of Monte Somma, in the centre of which Vesuvius was formed; but the labour was too great. "I have been up once," said one of our most distinguished native geologists; "but I erected a cross there, and inscribed on it 'Mai più' (Never again)." And, to tell the truth,—though from Naples it may seem a slight affair to perch oneself on the top of one of those crags,—it requires no slight strength and no short interval of time to make the circuit of the mountain, to ascend the abrupt valleys at the back of Vesuvius, and then climb up those almost perpendicular precipices to the height of four or five thousand feet. The desire of Prof. Phillips was to examine Somma in reference to the theory of Sir Charles Lyell, who maintains, in opposition to Humboldt and many French writers, that volcanoes are not upheaved, but formed by the gradual accumulation of material thrown out. Prof. Phillips appears to me to agree with Sir Charles, so far as he can determine from the evidence before him. And, with great humility, I add that, during a long period of years, I have watched the increasing height of our great volcano, and the formation of smaller cones by similar means, though I do not know of any one case of uplifting in the course of ten eruptions. On Somma there is a tufa bed of fossil plants, says Cozzolino; and about ten or twelve years ago there was a tufa bed of fossil marine shells—a fact of great importance, to which I shall have occasion to allude in speaking of later proceedings. The visit to Vesuvius terminated with, if it was not cut short by, one of those hurricanes which occasionally sweep over this fair land. The wind, which had been gusty since the morning, settled early after mid-day into a tremendous north or north-east; the rain poured down in sheets; whilst the thunder roared like cannon about the heights—Somma repeating it in echoes—and the lightning flashed most splendidly. It was a grand wind up; and, fortunately, all the objects of the expedition had been accomplished. On Saturday last, we visited Prof. Palmieri in his Observatory at the University, and Signor Guiscardi, Professor of Geology. Palmieri, who was drawing up his latest report of Vesuvius, received us with the cordiality and politeness which distinguish all his countrymen, and showed his seismometer to Prof. Phillips. The invention of it is, I believe, still a disputed question, though Palmieri claims it as his own, and, at the very least, is entitled to great merit for certain improvements. His telescope was levelled at Vesuvius, from which he told us the lava-stream on the north was flowing down rapidly, giving evidence of its course by a thin line of blue smoke. "Even in the most tranquil times," he said, "we

have a number of earthquakes during the year, at irregular and long intervals, though we are unconscious of them. I turn, however, round to my self-registering instrument, and there I find them recorded. In times such as these they are very frequent, and the instruments now are very active." And then the conversation turned to the probable depth of the agency by which earthquakes were produced—that depth being fixed at six or eight miles beneath the crust of the earth. So, too, it was determined by Mr. Mallet, on his visit to Naples, a few years since, during the terrible convulsion which destroyed so many lives in the Basilicata. A call on Prof. Guiscardi, who was lecturing, was inevitable; and we whiled away the time until he was at liberty in looking over the cases which are being arranged in the rooms adjoining. There are many of those flint spear-heads and knives which have so much puzzled and so much occupied the attention of the scientific world. Brown or grey in colour, they are remarkable for their high finish, being worked from the edges to an angle in the centre. One which was sketched by Mr. Lee measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; another, 9 inches. Some are very small. They were found in various sites,—at Telesi, in Terra di Lavoro, in Puglia, and elsewhere,—but in every case near the surface, and they were not "placed." Some admirable casts of them were lying in another room. Specimens of tufa interested Prof. Phillips extremely; and, as one of the party observed, it was worth the visit to Naples to have seen them. In these specimens were imbedded fossil shells, showing that though volcanic in its character tufa is of a sub-aqueous formation. At Resina, in the collection of Cozzolino, Mr. Lee counted in a piece of tufa $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square twenty-one layers, all tending to the same point, the proof of submarine, or at all events sub-aqueous, formation. Why fossil shells were not more frequently found than they are in tufa beds was accounted for by Prof. Guiscardi by the supposition that the increased heat consequent on volcanic action drove away all animal life. However this may be, the foreign members of the party were greatly satisfied with a visit which afforded fresh confirmation of an opinion long entertained by them. Other specimens of the same material, with fossil leaves and plants in them, attracted less attention. They were of very recent formation, and all the fibres of each leaf were most distinctly defined. Interchanges, or the promise of interchanges of specimens, were made by Professors Phillips and Guiscardi, and Oxford will be enriched also by valuable collections made by Cozzolino.

H. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

OUR readers will be pleased, but not surprised, to hear that communications have been received at Zanzibar from Dr. Livingstone, a little earlier than was expected under the circumstances of his journey. The welcome news of the traveller's safety came to Dr. Kirk by the hands of merchants. It is probable that Dr. Livingstone will be shortly in London, with all the details of his extraordinary story.

The authorities of the British Museum, we hear, are treating for the purchase of the large Japanese library of the late Mr. Von Siebold. The latter gentleman was long resident in Japan, and possessed the privilege, rarely accorded to foreigners, of collecting books in that country. During his lifetime he made a cession of a number of books to the Dutch Government. His remaining library consists of several thousand volumes, exclusively in Japanese, on literary, scientific and historical subjects, of which a French and English catalogue is being compiled, under the care of M. Fotheringham, Professor of the University of France, assisted by a learned Japanese, who has accompanied Mr. Von Siebold jun. to Europe. This catalogue when completed will afford a key to the hitherto little known subject of Japanese literature.

At the latest meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a statement of the most gratifying kind was made, to the effect that three gentlemen, whose names were not mentioned, but who are inhabi-

tants of Streatham, had secured Tooting Common, which comprises 144 acres, as a place of public recreation for the inhabitants of the metropolis, at a cost of 10,000*l.* The report of this meeting recommended that a contract should be prepared for the payment of 10,200*l.* on a proper title being shown to the land. It was resolved that this should be done.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred upon Sir Henry James the Gold Medal for Science and Art, and the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia have elected him one of its Corresponding Members.

The annual meeting of the Paleontographical Society was held on the 31st of March, with Dr. J. S. Bowerbank, President, in the chair. The Secretary read the Report of the Council and the balance-sheet, showing the very satisfactory state of the Society's finances. The ballot for the Council and officers was taken, and the following four gentlemen, Messrs. Darwin, B. Dawkins, Prestwich and Dr. Wright, were elected new *Members of the Council*; and the following were elected officers: *President*, Dr. J. S. Bowerbank; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. T. Davidson, Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart., Prof. Owen and Prof. Phillips; *Treasurer*, Mr. S. Wood; *Hon. Secretary*, the Rev. T. Wiltshire.

The President of the Microscopical Society has issued cards for an evening reception on Wednesday, April 22.

We last week referred to the extension of the movement in favour of high-class female education to Scotland. We have since learnt that the movement has already been inaugurated, with the happiest results, in Glasgow University,—Dr. Young, the Professor of Natural History, having delivered a course of lectures this spring on Geology to a class of ladies, whose average attendance during the course exceeded fifty. The encouragement Prof. Young has received from the ladies of Glasgow has confirmed his opinion of the benefits that will accrue from a system of high-class female instruction; and he has resolved, we understand, to deliver another course of lectures next session.

The following will show how political suppression may extend even to dry works of reference. In 1733 and 1757 Th. Salmon published the 'Chronological Historian,' the facts of English history in dated order. Some one framed a larger work in which this was incorporated: its second edition was in 1789. One W. Toone augmented this second work; his second edition is of 1828. In the second and third works—and probably in the first—the turning point of the unwise career of Charles the First, his attempt to seize the five members in the House of Commons, is *entirely omitted*. It took place Jan. 4, 1641–42: there is no entry of the day. The entry for Jan. 3 is, that the King, from information received while in Scotland, ordered the five members to be arrested; that the Commons voted it a breach of privilege; that the King went to the "Common Council of London, and demanded the five members out of the City"; and that Lunsford and forty other officers, "coming through Westminster Hall," wounded several persons. The next entry is of Jan. 7. Here is a book running through more than a century, of which six editions, and probably more, were published, in which the real beginning of the Civil War is—no doubt, purposely in the first instance—omitted. Salmon is, no doubt, the offender. We presume him to be a monarchist from his publishing an *impartial* examination of Burnet's History. None but opponents profess impartiality. Sir Geo. Wharton, the royalist astrologer, in his 'Gesta Britannorum,' has "4. King in person demanded them;" but does not say where nor of whom.

Father Secchi has presented a drawing of the great nebula in Orion to the Royal Astronomical Society, where it will be available for reference, and may prove useful even in presence of Lord Rosse's magnificent drawing of the same object, which is to be published with the next part of the *Philosophical Transactions*. The observations, by which the drawing was obtained, were taken with the 9-inch refractor of the Observatory at Rome; and it is worth remark, that more details were seen on moonlight nights than on dark nights. This, however, is

explained by a principle in optics known to physicists, that the difference between two lights is best appreciated when both are weak than when they are very strong, as exemplified by the spots on Venus being better seen by daylight than at night, and the belts of Jupiter better by twilight than in complete darkness. As the observations for the drawing were made during different phases of the moon, the effect of different gradations of light would of course be taken advantage of. Father Secchi adds an explanation concerning the spectrum of the nebula which will interest spectroscopists. One only of the three hydrogen lines is seen—the middle one; and by an ingenious experiment, he traces it to a diminution of light; and he suggests that if the nebula could be observed with a larger instrument from some southern observatory, the three lines would perhaps be discoverable.

It is very remarkable how many statements made by Bruce respecting customs, &c., in Abyssinia, which have been over and over again denied by travellers in that country, have been confirmed during recent years. We lately pointed out that Sir S. Baker's account of the supposed mythical sword-hunters, who disable elephants with astonishing dexterity by cutting the tendons of their hind legs, is but a *réchauffé* of Bruce's narrative to the same effect, which it would appear Sir S. Baker had not read; and now we have the evidence of three officers of the 4th Regiment, attached to the Abyssinian Expedition, that an operation described by Bruce, but which has been discredited by all subsequent travellers, is practised to this day. The account is given by the Correspondent of the *Standard* in a letter to that journal from Abyssinia, and runs thus: "Three officers of the 4th Regiment saw the other day at Fokado the operation of cutting a steak from the body of a living ox. They came upon the natives as they were in the act of performing it. The unfortunate bullock was thrown down, and its four legs were tied together. The operator then cut an incision in the skin near the spine, just behind the hip joint. He blew into this to separate the skin from the flesh, and then cut two other incisions at right angles to the first, and then lifted a flap of skin 4 or 5 inches square. From this he cut out a lump of flesh, cutting with the knife under the skin, so that the amount of flesh taken out was larger than the portion uncovered. The operator then filled up the hole with cow-dung, replaced the flap of skin, plastered it up with mud, untied the feet of the poor animal, who had kept up a low moaning while the operation was going on, gave it a kick to make it get up, and the whole thing was over. I should mention that the operator cut two or three gashes in the neighbourhood of the wound, apparently as a sign that the animal had been operated on in that part. The officers observed that several of the other cattle of the same herd were marked in a precisely similar manner. They returned in about half-an-hour, and found the animal walking about and feeding quietly. I have not mentioned that it bled very little at the time the operation was being performed." Here, it must be admitted, is evidence which entirely confirms Bruce's statement, that Abyssinians cut flesh from living oxen, and it is the more remarkable, because, as the *Standard* Correspondent observes, anatomists have denied the possibility of an animal when mutilated in the manner described being able to walk afterwards. It is probable that this horrible custom is not generally practised by the natives of Abyssinia; but that it should exist at all renders it but too evident that that country is in a state of great barbarism.

The fifty-third anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution will take place in Freemasons' Hall on Saturday, May 16th. Mr. John Duke Coleridge, M.P., will preside.

Mr. Fowler writes on the subject of *Ladies' Bedstraw*:—"As a Lincolnshire man, I can confirm the account which Mr. Peacock gives of the legend respecting the origin of the term '*ladies' bedstraw*.' The story is common in Lincolnshire nurseries; and until now I was unaware that its having originated the popular name of the plant was disputed. Gerarde and Parkinson both spell the first word *Ladies'*, not *Lady's*; but what was

originally a special term might readily by their time have become general; and it is worth notice that Parkinson says—"It giveth strength after travail." Dr. Prior, the most recent authority on the popular names of British plants, remarks that straw was formerly used for bedding, even by ladies of rank. Dr. Prior says, "The name may allude more particularly to the Virgin Mary having given birth to her son in a stable, with nothing but wild flowers for her bedding," but is evidently quite ignorant of the pretty story which Mr. Peacock has given. It is interesting, in connexion with this subject, to know that the scientific name for what is popularly known as *Blessed Lady's*, or *Milk Thistle*, is *Carduus Marianus*. What one would like still more to know is, when the Latin term was first used, whether before or after the English. Our fossil flora, of course, upsets the bracken portion of the Lincolnshire legend."

If the Natal papers are to be credited, gold-fields of great richness exist in Southern Africa. According to these authorities, M. Mauch, in the course of his explorations of the country westward of Natal, undertaken under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Gotha, has discovered two large gold-fields. One is north of the Zambesi, and near that river; the other about 900 miles from Natal, in a north-westerly direction, and beyond the limits of the Transvaal Republic. M. Mauch describes the country in question as consisting of metamorphic rocks, with abundant indications of auriferous wealth. The latter gold-field is stated to be sixty miles long and twenty broad. M. Mauch has brought to Natal twenty specimens of quartz containing particles of pure gold.

The extraordinary increase during late years in the value of artistic objects has seldom been better exemplified than at the sale of the Art-treasures of M. Roux, of Tours, which took place last week in Paris. A small oval mirror, 6 inches by 4 inches, set in a boxwood frame, exquisitely carved with groups of fruit and figures, which had been purchased by M. Roux for 3*fr.* 4*s.*, sold for 1,050*fr.*

Persons who visit Cologne this summer will miss an old acquaintance there—the crane of the Cathedral, which has been taken down. The old familiar face of the Cathedral has quite changed, since the sharp tooth on one of the towers, which cleft the air for many centuries, has vanished. Removing it from its formidable height was no small task; but it was completed successfully in about four hours. The day was fine and quiet; a great crowd of spectators watched the progress of the work eagerly, and, together with the workmen, gave loud cheers when the last beam disappeared. It is generally said that the former activity of the crane was stopped at the time when Archbishop Hermann the Fifth, Count of Wied, who inclined towards the Reformation, sat in the Bishop's chair, in 1524. Since then it has only once been roused from its lethargy, in 1842, when the foundation-stone for the restoration of the Cathedral was laid amidst great solemnities. Much veneration is due to the old crane as regards its historical and antiquarian interest. It was useless in every respect, as the now so highly improved methods of lifting building material promise a much quicker completion of the work in hand than the old crane ever offered. For curiosity's sake, its dimensions have now been carefully taken; the beak of the crane measured, from the root to the point, 43*ft.* It was made of fir wood. The old oak standard of the crane, the lower end of which moved in a metal pan, was 49*ft.* high. The crane moved so easily that a moderate current of wind sufficed to turn it.

We shall perhaps render a service to those who contemplate visiting Italy this spring by putting them on their guard against a large amount of forged bank-notes now in circulation in that country. The unhappy financial condition of Italy has obliged Government to issue a great quantity of paper-money. The notes of two and of ten francs having been engraved in a very artistic manner, in the United States, are not easily imitated; but those for half-a-franc and one franc, which have been engraved in Italy, and are comparatively simple in design, are largely forged, and many spurious imitations are extant.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY FRENCH AND FLEMISH ARTISTS IS NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*

GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN daily, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

THOMAS M'LEAN'S COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN PICTURES AND WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS ALWAYS ON VIEW.—T. M'LEAN'S New Gallery, 7, Haymarket.

HOLMAN HUNT'S new Picture of "ISABELLA, or the POT OF BASIL," will be exhibited at Messrs. E. Gambart & Co.'s New Galleries, 1, King Street, St. James's Square, during the Season, from the 20th of April. Admission, 1*s.*

MR. MORREY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Rosa Bonheur—Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.—Meissonnier—Alma-Tadema—Gérôme—Frém—Lundelle—T. Ford, R.A.—John Phillip, R.A.—Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Pickersell, R.A.—Erskine Nicol, R.A.—Le Jeune, R.A.—Ansell, R.A.—Frost, R.A.—Pettie, R.A.—Yeames, R.A.—Dobson, R.A.—Cooper, R.A.—Gale—Marks—Lidderdale—George Smith—Linnell, sen.—Peter Graham—Oakes—H. W. B. Davis—Baxter. Also Drawings by Hunt, Cox, Birket Foster, Duncan, Topham, F. Walker, E. Warren, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

MR. COLES READINGS.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, 24th inst., Eight p.m.—Tickets, 5*s.*, 3*s.*

THE SHADOW BLONDIS PERFORMS DAILY.—Professor Pepper on Faraday's Optical Experiments with Coated Wheels, —Anderson's beautiful Story Illustrated, "The Angel and the Flowers," —Buckland's Entertainment, "The Marquis of Carabas," with Musical, Spectral, and Diorama Effects, —Everything Floating in the Air —are a few of the Easter Novelties at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—April 2.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following paper was read, "Report of the Committee on the Melbourne Telescope to the President and Council of the Royal Society."

ASIATIC.—March 30.—Lord Strangford, President, in the chair.—E. Chevallier, Esq., was elected a Resident Member.—Capt. G. Fryer, of the Madras Staff Corps, read a paper "On the Hill People inhabiting the Forests of the Cochin State." These people go by different names in different localities, such as Kardars, Maliyars, Vaisbarvars, Kannikarens, &c., all of which signify "Forester," but they are also called Mulcher, or outcast, which is probably a corruption of the Sanskrit word *mlechha*, or barbarian. They are of the aboriginal type, distinct in appearance and manners from the fairer population of the plains, exceedingly small in stature, though not disproportionately so, with little and active figures, and capable of enduring great exposure and fatigue. They are wild and indolent, subsisting only on jungle produce, and their conceptions of a deity are of the vaguest description. Nevertheless, they exhibit many nice traits of character; they are gentle to their wives and children, faithful to their conjugal vows, and hardly ever marry more than one wife. It frequently occurs that widows of any age marry men younger than themselves. When a damsel is sought in marriage, the circumstance is made known to the head of the clan, who merely delivers the maiden over to the man, and the ceremony closes with feasting and rejoicings. They bury their dead, and do not practise infanticide. Their square huts are constructed of bamboo up-rights and cross posts, with a grass roof and walls of bamboo matting. In elucidation of his paper, Capt. Fryer exhibited several photographs, specimens of hair and tables of measurements, and stated, in conclusion, that in the opinion of Prof. Huxley the Mulchers bear a striking resemblance to the aboriginal Australians.

LINNEAN.—April 2.—George Benthall, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. E. Harting and T. Howse, jun., were elected Fellows; and Messrs. J. Jackson, W. Mudd and C. W. Peach Associates.—The following papers were read: "Contributions towards a Monograph of the Species of Annelides belonging to the Amphimomacea, with a list of the known species, and descriptions of several new species belonging to the group contained in the National Collection of the British Museum; to which is appended a short account of two hitherto nondescript Annulose Animals of a larval character," by Dr. W. Baird.—"The Effects of

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Selection in the Cultivation of Plants,' by Mr. J. Buckman.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*March 26.*—J. Gould, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Letters were read from Sir R. Alcock and M. le Père David relating to their efforts to procure living specimens of the newly-described Chinese stag (*Elaphurus Davidianus*) for the Society's Menagerie.—Mr. A. G. Butler communicated descriptions of some new or little known species of Lepidoptera.—Dr. Günther communicated a report on a collection of fishes made by Mr. J. C. Mellis at St. Helena. The number of species contained in this collection was stated to be thirty-five, six or seven of which appeared to be new to science.—Mr. P. L. Sclater read some notes upon Baker's antelope (*Hippotragus Bakeri*), principally founded upon observations of a living specimen of this rare animal in the Royal Menagerie at Turin, and upon information and a specimen of the head and horns communicated to him by Sir Samuel Baker, its discoverer.—Dr. Murie read a paper on the supposed arrest of development of the salmon (*Salmo salar*) when kept in fresh water. Dr. Murie's remarks were mainly based upon fishes hatched in the Society's Fish-house (from ova presented by Mr. F. Buckland) in January, 1863—one of which had recently died and another was still living.—Mr. F. Buckland exhibited and made remarks on other specimens of Salmonids reared in fresh water.—Dr. Günther maintained that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that the ova from which these fishes had been hatched were really those of *Salmo salar*. Judging by the specimens themselves, he believed them to be more probably young of some species of lake trout, or hybrids between two different species of *Salmo*.—Mr. Gould exhibited and described four new species of birds from different parts of the world. The most interesting of these was a new species of Grebe from Lake Titicaca, in Bolivia, which he proposed to call *Podiceps micropterus*, from its very small wings.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—*April 6.*—Mr. H. W. Bates, President, in the chair.—Mr. Stainton exhibited larvae of a new species of *Nepticula*, found in the leaves of *Euphorbia dendroidea*, at Mentone; also, the unique specimen of an insect which was described some years ago as *Nemophora Carteri*, but which Mr. Stainton now believed to be a fabrication composed of the fore wings of a *Nemophora* and the hind wings of a *Cerostoma*.—Mr. W. C. Boyd exhibited a strongly marked variety of *Stenopteryx hybridalis*, captured in Hertfordshire.—Mr. J. Weir exhibited several interesting varieties of *Polymommata*, including a specimen which he believed to be a hybrid between *P. Adonis* and *P. Alexis*.—Mr. H. Druce exhibited a collection of butterflies from Bolivia.—Mr. F. Smith mentioned that for three consecutive seasons a brood of *Clytus arctus* had appeared in one of the cases in the British Museum in which was preserved a pollard oak intended to show the galls of *Cynips Kollar*. Each spring specimens of the *Clytus* were seen running about the stump for two or three weeks, and then died.

CHEMICAL.—*April 2.*—Dr. Warren De La Rue, President, in the chair.—Dr. Tyndall, Dr. Guthrie, and Mr. W. B. Giles were elected Fellows.—Papers were read, by Mr. W. H. Perkin 'On the Constitution of Glyoxylic Acid,' and by Dr. Odling 'On Glyoxylic Amide.'—Mr. W. C. Roberts exhibited and described some artificial Mocha Stones and Opals prepared from colloidal silica obtained by dialysis.—A note 'On the Solubility of Xanthine (uric oxide) in Hydrochloric Acid,' was contributed by Dr. H. Bence Jones.—Mr. A. H. Church's recent analyses of the mineral "Cornwallite" were reported. This form of the native arseniate of copper is proved to contain, instead of five, only three atoms of combined water. All the specimens examined contained besides a little phosphate of copper.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*March 6.*—Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair.—'On some of the Conditions of Mental Development,' by Mr. W. K. Clifford.

March 20.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., in the chair.—'On Alloys and their Uses,' by Prof. A. Matthiessen.

April 6.—Col. P. J. Yorke, V.P., in the chair.—Mrs. Cattley, Messrs. R. M. Beauchcroft, M. Boulton, R. Eykyn, W. Millar, C. H. Mills, D. Nicoll, C. Pemberton, A. G. Potter, Sir G. R. Prescott, Bart., and Sir H. Thompson were elected members.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*April 1.*—T. Webster, Esq., Q.C., in the chair.—The paper read was, 'How to make Railways Remunerative to the Shareholders, Beneficial to the Public, and Profitable to the State,' by Mr. R. Brandon.

April 7.—'On Chloride of Sodium, or Common Salt, the Products obtained from it, and their Applications to Arts and Manufactures,' by Dr. F. Crace Calvert (Cantor Lecture).—Lecture IV. 'The Conversion of Chloride of Sodium into Carbonate of Soda; the Decomposition of Common Salt into Hydrochloric Acid and Sulphate of Soda, Glauber's Salts; the Transformation of this Compound into Soda Ash, Soda Crystals, and Bicarbonate of Soda, Ballard's Process, and the important and recent discovery of the Utilization of Soda Waste, &c.,' with Illustrations.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.—*March 31.*—Dr. James Hunt, President, in the chair.—Messrs. B. Mullins, J. W. Wood, M.D., J. B. Mitchell, M.D., H. Distin, F. Godrich, M.D., G. Amner, J. C. Parr, J. Biddles and C. Atkins were elected Fellows. The adjourned discussion on Mr. McGrigor Allan's paper on 'Europeans and their Descendants in North America' was continued, and again adjourned.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUES. Photographs, 8.—Anthropological, 8.—'Europeans in America,'—'Elasticity of Animal Type,' Mr. Davis.
WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'Liquid Fuel,' Mr. Paul.
THURS. Literature, 8.—Phylloxera in Jerusalem Artichoke, 'Genista tinctoria, for Interbreeding,' Rev. G. Henslow.

FINE ARTS

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

Mr. Wallis has gathered a much superior exhibition of pictures in the French and Flemish schools than that which occupied this gallery last season. We shall comment upon these works in the order they have upon the walls, grouping each artist's works. M. E. Frère's reputation is sustained by *The Young Communicant* (No. 6), where the girl who is about to make her advent at the altar is kissed upon the brow by her grandmother, while her mother holds the appropriate taper. Here are all the good qualities of the artist's craft, pathetic and homely expression, excellent telling of the story, and more than commonly satisfactory chiaroscuro; the background is capably treated. *Learning her Lesson* (42) shows, with great breadth of effect, truth and simplicity, a young girl reading with her back to the window of a room.—M. T. Rousseau's *View in the Forest of Apremont* (11) has a subject which is most famous in French landscape art: a rich and solid, if rather heavily painted, picture of April effect, with bold white and black clouds hanging over a rough woodland. This is a fair example of the artist's fine style.—*White Lilacs* (12), by M. A. Toulmouche, gives us capital colour in the blue and red which are supplied by its draperies in chief, the gown of a lady who enjoys the scent of flowers and the tablecloth on which they stand. The textures are so hard as to affect unfavourably the richness of the picture; such hardness prevails in all parts of the work, which is carefully modelled. See also *Late* (27).—M. A. Stevens's *Summer* (16) is a jewel, in its way, of grace in posing, fine colouring, and rich artistic worth. The figure of a lady standing upright in a garden is relieved by the broad mass of pink that is supplied by the lining of her parasol; her dress is white muslin or tissue over a canary-coloured under-robe. This work deserves ample study and applause.—*Carting the Hay* (17), by M. O. Weber, represents powerful sunlight more fortunately than is common in French painting; a charming effect, which has been got with ease by the artist. *A Breton Wedding* (175), by the same, should be

admired for its vivacity of design and richness in characterization.—*Réverie* (23), by M. Hamon, is less fortunate than many paintings here in representing the ability of a well-known and original artist. It is antipathetic to No. 16 in all respects, but an excellent work, although less smoothly wrought than any we have seen by M. Hamon.

The Road by the Sea (26), by M. E. Lambinet, is one of the most ambitious of his charming landscapes, and one of the best we remember to have seen. It also departs in many points from his manner. We have a little bay with low cliffs beyond, the sea and a causeway towards it, a wild piece of country which is overhung by grand masses of cloud and other exponents of an unusual feeling for atmospheric breadth and brilliancy; altogether, a delightful production by one who has often painted delightfully.—Charming in another way of poetry is M. Aubert's *Feeding the Swan* (28)—two girls seated by a lake-shore with a great white bird. The effect of veiled light upon the water and mountains of its remote shore is given with tact and taste for the beauty of nature. For a sketch, this picture is complete.—M. Schreyer's *Cossacks in Snow* (29) does not aim at the terrible pathos of his 'Abandoned,' which we lately examined in Mr. Moore's Gallery, Fenchurch Street, and, before, at Paris; neither has it so much to be commended in execution; yet few could put before us with more force than this artist has done a group of mounted men in a snowy landscape, and avoid making the subject heavy by merely prosaic painting.—M. Jozef Israël's *Poor Mamma's Foot-Warmer* (39) has much tenderness and many other good qualities, with not a little roughness and some signs of neglect in treating the commonplace theme, which is supplied by the action of a child, who brings a rude chafing-dish to her mother's feet. On the whole, the design is simple and highly pathetic.

M. De Jonghe's charming mode of dealing with pure genre was seldom better displayed than in *The Confidante* (45), where two ladies are seated in conversation. The one has given to the other an interesting letter she has received; this the latter reads with gusto such as the artist expresses with singular skill. The execution is unusually finis. No. 55, *The Widow*, is much more carefully wrought. A young woman, almost too youthful for bereavement, rests in supplication upon a prie-Dieu, a man is seated by her side, reading. The scene is the interior of a church.—Madame H. Browne sends us *A Young Rhodian Girl* (49), a three-quarter-length, life-size, of a splendid specimen of the almost Nubian-looking women of the ancient island. The likeness of her features to the old race of the Upper Nile is enhanced by the wide lappets of her oriental head-dress, its mode of fastening across the forehead, and the fashion of her body-robe of red. The largeness of the style in this painting is most welcome, although the mere handling of the draperies is not a little careless, with all its richness in colour. *The Israelitish School at Tangiers* (74) should not escape the artistic eye; also, *Taleba (Israelitish Scribes) transcribing the Laws of Moses for the Synagogues—Morocco*, (50), by M. C. Landelle, where appear two scribes, one young and eager, the other aged and systematic in his task, reproducing the Laws with that extraordinary care which the Jews demand in MSS. The characters here are capably discriminated, the actions are apt, the tone and colouring are rich and softly treated.—*Cattle in the Pyrenees* (54), by M. Auguste Bonheur, is a very manly work.—Mlle. R. Bonheur's *On the Coast* (56), is a beautiful French rendering of opalescent light on a landscape with sheep: a very pleasant little painting.

M. Meissonnier is richly represented here, and with qualities superior to his wont in extraordinary minuteness. His best picture is known to our readers who went to the Paris Exhibition as *The Stirrup Cup* (69), where a horseman riding in brilliant summer sunlight halts to drink at a roadside cabaret, and receives a glass from a buxom waitress. Another, not equal, study of sunlight is styled *The Balcony of the Chateau* (81), where appears the hard splendour of a clear spring day, with a cold blue sky behind a soldier's figure, who leans against a brick parapet and looks upon

the lower country; the light reflected into the shadow of the wall here is astonishingly potent in rendering. *La Rixe* (73) is well known by a spirited engraving. *The First Visit* (67), water-colours, showing a gentleman advancing with the air of the seventeenth century, hat in hand, to introduce himself, lacks the solidity of oil, but is peculiarly interesting on account of the material in which M. Meissonnier has wrought it so cleverly. — *Going to Mass* (90), by M. Alma-Tadema, recalls, more than other works, the brilliancy and power, with wealth and depth of colour of the painter's master, M. Leys, and exhibits much of the softness of M. Stevens's mode; a fortunate combination: a mediæval church-door scene. *A Roman Dance* (105), a scene in an atrium, where two professional dancers perform to the music of a double pipe, which is played by a third performer in the antique mode. M. Alma-Tadema has never been apter in rendering Roman fashions and actions than in this very richly coloured painting. The dancing is not graceful, but is the more Roman on that account. There is potent and harmonious colour in the whole of this painting; ample fidelity throughout its details, from the worn tesserae of the pavement to the lighting of the scene and the fashions of the garments the figures wear. — *The House at Nazareth* (97), by M. J. de Vriendt, should be compared with the last-named painter's productions as another example in another mode of what is commonly styled a "revival." It is in the so-called "missal manner," and, apart from its execution, which, though brilliant, is extremely flat, is full of pathos. The subject is supplied by the child Christ sleeping in the cradle and watched by his mother and angels.

Among the landscapes here should be noticed the most expressive, but rather flimsy, *Evening* (112), by M. Thom, — a lurid sunset over a marsh and slow smooth stream. — *Spring* (144), by M. G. Brion, can hardly be called a landscape, although its beautifully painted background deserves applause. The picture shows a young peasant mother holding up her child to the blossoming boughs of an apple-tree; an orchard surrounds them with its trees in full bloom; the figures are very graceful in their simplicity; the execution is excellent. This is one of the most pleasing minor works of the artist. — *Our Father—Thy Kingdom come*, (130) by M. P. Coutourier, shows in his peculiarly dry manner Christ and his disciples kneeling in prayer, and is a difficult piece of composition excellently disposed, with varied actions and expressions.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

The third and final Exhibition of National Portraits at South Kensington will be open to the public on Monday next. The collection comprises a large number of works properly pertaining to the former Exhibitions in their dates, producers, and subjects; also portraits of recent celebrities by modern artists. Among the latter are many likenesses of painters.

The British Museum Print Room has just acquired some treasures of a splendid kind in drawings. These, with the Slade bequest, are the most important additions we have had to record on account of the National Collection. The latter is of special importance, and its value well known to amateurs.

The proposition to place a statue of Faraday in Westminster Abbey shows that the remonstrances of artists and archaeologists against the continuance of the practice of treating a church as a sculpture gallery are not received with the attention they deserve. The Abbey of St. Peter must have been sold over and over again in estates of small dimensions—say 6 feet by 2 feet; and a magnificent sum must have been paid for the privilege of mixing bones with the dust of the famous dead. The desire so to be united is natural; but the practice of erecting cenotaphs, which has done far more injury to the Abbey than those of interment and commemoration, has passed all bounds, and ought to be stopped. St. Paul's, which would be improved by the introduction of sculptures, scarcely gets so important a decoration as a bas-relief, has not a single bust, and some of the most singular

statues in modern Christendom. The latter mishap of the Cathedral culminated in the figures of the Napiers, which occupy the right and left sides of the north entrance.

Part I. of the proof-sheet of the Universal Catalogue of Books on Art, "A to Baena," has just appeared, under the authority of the Department of Science and Art, and with the advantage of Mr. J. H. Pollen's erudition and energy. Never were those qualities put to a better use, or, so far as we see at present, more successful in a matter of art. A task of enormous capacity has been boldly undertaken by the editor; his ideas on its limit are most liberal: thus, on the first page, we find, "A History of Ford Abbey," with one plate, by "A. (M.)," and not far off, P. van der Aa's "Effigies Virorum ac Fœminarum Illustrum," 300 plates, Leyden, 1714. The letter A alone, on the imperfect proof-sheets, covers fifty-four pages.

Mr. Chauncey Hare Townsend, who died on the 25th of February last, bequeathed to the President of the Council for the time being such of his pictures, drawings and engravings as the President may select; also his collection of Swiss coins and boxes of precious stones and cameos, — the ancient gold watch which, being stolen by Barington the pickpocket, was the cause of his transportation, — a looking-glass and its frame, which was carved by Grinling Gibbons. The rest of the deceased gentleman's pictures, drawings, books, "curiosities," and articles of *virtù*, are to go to the Wisbeach Museum. The residue of his personal estate is to be devoted to the foundation of a school of the humblest kind, on a plan to be arranged by the Bishop of London.

The *Moniteur* gives an account of the success of certain excavations recently made by order of the municipality of Angers, on the site selected for the erection of a theatre about to be built to replace that which was burnt some time since. The spot was used as a cemetery for the city in the early Christian times, and had subsequently erected upon it no fewer than five collegiate churches, the last of which was removed in 1793. The chapel of the Gallo-Roman edifice was discovered, and resembles in some respects that of St. Gervais, now a crypt, at Rouen. Two other crypts have been discovered, one of which bears the name of St. René, and contained many important sarcophagi, some of which date from the Merovingian era, are of stone, and retain the skeletons in good preservation; Roman, Carolingian and Gothic antiquities and works of art, weapons and articles of worship, besides a large and complete set of ornaments for female use, comprising ear-rings, a carcanet, &c.

In the cemetery of San Lorenzo fuori le Mure, Rome, a monument has been erected to Maria Francesca, eldest daughter of Philip Henry Howard, of Corby Castle, Carlisle; the work of Signor Leonardi, sculptor.

The late Baron Marochetti's collection of ancient engravings and etchings was sold during the past week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. — The Holy Family, by I. A. Brescia, first state, 42*l.* (Colnaghi). — The Musical Shepherd, by D. Campagnola, 12*l.* (Posonyi). — Dance of Cupid, by the same, 50*l.* (Colnaghi). — St. John standing in a Landscape, by G. Campagnola, 10*l.* 10*s.* (Danlos). — Jesus Christ and the Samaritan Woman, by the same, 15*l.* 15*s.* (Obach). — Adam and Eve in Paradise, by A. Dürer, 13*l.* 5*s.* (Howell). — The Three Trees, by Rembrandt, 40*l.* 10*s.* (Posonyi). — A Village near a High Road, by the same, 15*l.* 5*s.* (Posonyi). — An Arched Landscape, by the same, 10*l.* 10*s.* (Colnaghi). — The Campo Vacino, by Claude, 10*l.* 10*s.* (Holloway). — Apollo and Diana, by A. Dürer, 12*l.* (Holloway). — Knight of Death, by the same, 26*l.* (Posonyi). — Power of Love, Monogram P. P., 14*l.* 10*s.* (Holloway). — Dance of Herodias, by J. Van Mecken, 24*l.* (Holloway). — St. George, by N. da Modena, 13*l.* 10*s.* (Posonyi). — St. George in Roman Armour, by B. Mantegna, 16*l.* (Colnaghi). — Virgin seated on a Throne, by J. Mozetto, 35*l.* (Clement). — A Female, whole length, by the same, 16*l.* (Colnaghi). — Adam and Eve in Paradise, after Raphael, by Marc Antonio, 136*l.* (Colnaghi). — The Almighty appearing to

Noah, by the same, 29*l.* (Colnaghi). — Massacre of the Innocents, after Raphael, by the same, 40*l.* (Holloway). — Descent from the Cross, by the same, 36*l.* (Holloway). — Virgin weeping over the body of Our Saviour, by the same, 41*l.* (Colnaghi). — Notre Dame à l'Escalier, by the same, 20*l.* (Colnaghi). — Virgin seated in clouds, by the same, 35*l.* (Posonyi). — Martyrdom of St. Lawrence, by the same, 40*l.* (Holloway). — St. Cecilia, after Raphael, by the same, 51*l.* (Colnaghi). — 23 Engravings of the little Saints, in a volume, by the same, 81*l.* (Colnaghi). — Triumph of Titus, by the same, 52*l.* (Holloway). — Judgment of Paris, by the same, 80*l.* (Colnaghi). — Two Fauns carrying a Child in a Basket, by the same, 56*l.* (Colnaghi). — Apollo, Minerva, and the Muses, by the same, 46*l.* (Colnaghi). — Adoration of the Kings, by M. Schoengauer, 15*l.* — Our Saviour with the Magdalen, by the same, 23*l.* 10*s.* (Posonyi). — The Wise and Foolish Virgins, by the same, 52*l.* 10*s.* (Colnaghi). — Angles of the Ghigi Gallery, by Marc Antonio, 26*l.* (Holloway). — Amadeus, by the same, 28*l.* (Colnaghi). — Man with Two Trumpets, by the same, 48*l.* 10*s.* (Posonyi). — Philosophy, by the same, 24*l.* 10*s.* (Obach). — The Three Doctors, by the same, 24*l.* (Posonyi). — The Cassolette, by the same, 33*l.* 10*s.* (Posonyi). Total of the four days, 2,960*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mozart's Sonatas. Edited by Walter Macfarren. (Ashdown & Parry). — This handsome edition claims good welcome. We demur, however, to the "fingerings." Good as they may be "for the use of schools," they spoil the text. Moreover, seeing that every man's, every woman's, fingers differ, there can be (to our thinking) no rubrical settlement of the question. The licences defensible in the case of a long hand and lithe digits, and which, in Chopin's case, contributed to make his execution such a marvel of delicacy and power combined, are, of course, impossible to those of a more squat and stumpy organization. Beyond the inevitable forms demanded by scale-practice, we cannot conceive any Median and Persian law which may not be violated under peculiar circumstances. The fingering of the key-board of the piano and that of the four strings of the violin appear to us different in their conditions. In the former case, there is room for private judgment; in the latter, the space is so small and the divisions are so minute that law must be kept more strictly. Our distinction, we know, may be scouted as heterodox; but to ourselves it is clear and valid; the result of some thought on the subject. — These twenty *Sonatas* are rich in interest, from whatever side they be viewed. They are a manifest advance on those by Haydn, if only in point of amenity of melody as combined with technical charm. Those by Clementi (far too much neglected) are a group, in some respects even more remarkable, inasmuch as they are more muscular, if less gracious. Mozart, in his pianoforte music, rarely rose to the height of two of the three *Sonatas* dedicated by Clementi to Cherubini, save in the introduction to the *fantasia*, here numbered 15; but Clementi, though Italian born, save in one *adagio* (that in E major, among the set of *Sonatas* dedicated to Miss Blake), never approached the delicious grace of *cantilena* which essentially distinguished the inspired Austrian. But the impassioned and fiery *Sonata*—No. 8, of this edition—is not surpassed by anything from Beethoven's pen in its alternation of vigour, grace and passion. To any pianist who is desirous of getting out of the grooves in which our most popular players appear content to move, it cannot be too warmly commended. There are more fire, feeling, beauty and science in this one *Sonata* (to our thinking) than in the entire bulk of Schumann's pretentious works; to which, for the moment, we are bidden to bow down, as to the newest expositions of thoughts, fancies and unintelligible things set forth on the pianoforte and in the orchestra.

From the sublime to the ridiculous! The art of solemnly sinking can hardly further go than in *The Fates: a Cantata performed at the Music School,*

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Oxford, for the Degree of Bachelor in Music, July 3rd, 1867, the words by D. P. Carter, Esq., the music by W. T. Belcher (Hutchings & Romer). This is as dreary a piece of pretence as has ever passed through our hands.—As a piece of farce after the above doleful pretext at tragedy, comes something fancying itself a musical farce—*Wanted a Parlour-Maid: Drawing-room Operetta for Ladies*, written by Henry Ffrench, composed by W. C. Levey (Cramer & Co.). The stoutest of hoppers in the future of English music might well lose heart could he accept the solemn and silly productions paired together as in the least representing the state of composition among the younger men.—A shade, and only a shade, better than the above is *The Forester's Daughter: a Drawing-room Opera*, written and composed by W. Chalmers Masters (Lamborn Cook & Co.). But we cannot prophesy for it any access to our drawing-rooms; neither words nor music having distinction or individuality. In truth, there is more involved in making stage trifles of the kind on so delicate a scale, and for such uses, than the world is generally aware. It is easier to write a sensational Adelphi farce than one of Alfred de Musset's proverbs, or such a musical comedy as M. Massé's *Les Noces de Jeannette*. It is true that educated English ladies and gentlemen are as strangely content to sing what is musically vulgar as they are to utter slang in their private discourse; and that our burlesque-writers are not guiltless of having debased the standard of comedy to a point below which it cannot sink; but even these trivialities and vulgarities have their differences. It is grievous to think of the time and money spent in the diffusion of what, in point of art, taste and finish, is essentially valueless.

OUR ITALIAN OPERAS.—Signor Verdi rules the hour at the time being. We have had his oppressive 'Don Carlo,' his meretricious 'La Traviata,' his repulsive 'Rigoletto,' all within the compass of a very few days. There is no need to re-state the judgment already passed here on this gloomy and hectic music, in which the art is driven to such extravagances of effect as to lose almost the semblance of Art, and to trench on charlatanism. The composer, in his later works, has lost that spontaneity of melody which carried his audience at first, and has affected intricacy upon a most slender basis of constructive science to support his fancies and embroideries. Yet his works go down, while the superb 'Semiramide' of Signor Rossini—aided by the advantages of the great voice of Mlle. Tietjens, and the real vocal grace of Madame Trebelli (the most accomplished *contralto* we know at the time present)—is received with indifference. There is more beauty in the first act of that opera (too lengthy though it be, a bad consequence of Signor Rossini's indifference to the arrangement of his *libretti*) than in all Signor Verdi's bombastic productions put together. In 'La Traviata,' Mlle. Kellogg (who has distinctly made her mark, and not a shallow one, on her public) re-appeared, with more than her last year's success. In 'Rigoletto,' the vocal accomplishments of Madame Fioretti carried off the obvious discrepancy between the person and the part. Of Mlle. Mayer, who undertook the little part of *Maddalena*, to the satisfaction of her audience, we must speak another day.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE installation music to be given in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on the occasion of the coming royal visit, is to consist of the National Anthem, the 'Creation' Anthem (what is this?), Sir John Stevenson's 'Te Deum,' and the 'Hallelujah' Chorus.

The dinner of the *Royal Society of Musicians* "came off" duly on Thursday week, with unusual strength of musical attraction. Mr. Alderman Salomons was in the chair.

Mr. J. F. Barnett's 'Ancient Mariner' was given at the Crystal Palace this day week.—Mr. A. S. Sullivan's Symphony in E minor will be repeated there to-day.

We ought not to have taken leave of the *Popular Concerts* for this season without mentioning the

very remarkable performance of one of Bach's triple Concertos by Mesdames Schumann, Arabella Goddard, and Mr. Halle.—In our notice of Herr Joachim's farewell performance—p. 501, col. 2, line 33—for "unpolite" read *impolitic*.

The usual Lenten performances of 'The Messiah' have been given at Exeter Hall, with Mlle. Carola as principal soprano.

'Elijah' has been performed at a late concert of the *Liverpool Philharmonic Society*.

Our favourable opinion of Herr Popper—a rising violoncellist whom we heard at the memorable Carlsruhe Festival—may possibly be recollected. He is coming to London this year to play at Mr. Ella's *Musical Union*.

'Il Trovatore'—no piece of child's play—was the other evening played and sung by amateurs, in the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

Miss Edith Wynne will appear, on her return from Italy, at the next Philharmonic Concert.

We have to acknowledge the correction of a kind friend in regard to the two lines quoted last week—

There's something in the world amiss
Shall be unriddled by-and-by.

They are not from Crabbe's 'Sir Eustace Grey,' but from one of the Laureate's lyrics.

The critic in the *Gazette Musicale* is not complimentary to Signor Verdi's 'Giovanna d'Arco' as regards its music, and points out the contradiction betwixt Mlle. Patti's presence and the idea of the Maid of Orleans, so admirably expressed in the Versailles statue; the work, be it recollected, of a French princess. We cannot conceive any more striking proof of the wretched meagreness of the new repertory of Italian Opera than such an attempt at personating a warlike heroine, in bad music, by one so physically unfitted for the task. Among the latest items of Parisian news are tidings of the immense success of Mlle. Nilsson's *Ophelia* at the Grand Opéra, and of the great receipts reaped at the Opéra Comique from M. Auber's latest work.

M. Gounod has completed another opera, to a book by M. Legouvé.

Those who speak in fop's language of Gluck as a dead composer are hereby admonished that his 'Armida' (which has never quitted the German stage) will possibly be revived at the Grand Opéra of Paris during the autumn; this following the revivals of 'Orphée' and 'Alceste,' both of which have made their mark in the late musical annals of the French capital. The same opera was revived at Munich the other day, with the greatest success.

They are strange people, our French neighbours and allies! reminding us, in many of their artistic doings, of the line,—

Playful in church, and serious when she dances.

Here has been the Duc de Massa making an opera of 'Dante,' well analyzed by that cleverest and we fancy, most sincere of our French contemporaries—M. Gouzien; and this opera includes two scenes of Hell and Purgatory (!). Here has been M. Duprez the irrepressible, writing an Oratorio on no less a theme than "the Last Judgment," including a comic duett and *trio*; also a chorus of insane maidens!

We are informed by the *Gazette Piedmontese* that the composition of the sacred *Cantata* in honour of the royal nuptials, and to be executed at Turin in the Teatro Regio, on a gala night, has been entrusted to our late townsman, the Cavaliere Emanuele Biletta.

The "birth-house" (as the Germans have it) of Sebastian Bach, in Eisenach, built A.D. 1685, has just been graced with a votive tablet.

Mozart's 'Così fan tutte' has been re-arranged for the stage (says the *Signale*), with a book less ridiculous than the original one, by Herr von Gugler, under the auspices of the Baron Alfred von Wolzogen.

The book of Herr Wagner's 'Lohengrin,' we are informed, has been "discussed" into Italian by that adroit person, Signor Marchesi.

Madame Elise Polko, one of the minor lights and ladies of German literature, has produced 'Recollections of Mendelssohn,' which have been published by Herr Brockhaus, at Leipzig.

The great 'Passion Music' of Sebastian Bach, as, according to annual custom, to be produced

at Leipzig yesterday, in Bach's own church—the Thomas Kirche.

A madrigal, by Dowland, was the other day sung at a concert of one of the vocal societies of Berlin. If we are not mistaken, our English unaccompanied vocal music has always "held its own," even in the exclusive Sing-Akademie of the Prussian capital.

From Dresden we get news of a recent concert-performance of the 'Abencerrages' Overture by Cherubini; of a new choral work, 'Der Morgen,' by Herr Rubinstein; of another new composition for *solo* voices, chorus of men and orchestra, 'Harold der Barde,' by Herr Kretzschmar.

From Bremen we hear of the execution of an elegy, by Herr Reinthaler, for chorus and orchestra, 'Das Mädchen von Kolab'; from Copenhagen, 'Gesang der Geister,' for chorus and orchestra, by Herr Ferdinand Hiller.—Herren Brahms and Stockhausen have been appearing together in the Danish capital.—Herr Leschetzky has been scoring one of Mendelssohn's pianoforte *Scherzi* for a Concert lately given by him at St. Petersburg.

It is said that M. Ricci has been assured, from St. Petersburg, the sum of 20,000 francs for a new opera.

Any one who desires to study a choice specimen of transcendental criticism cannot do better than consult *Dwight's Musical Journal*, an American paper of some repute, for an attack on Signor Rossini's 'Stabat,' which will be found in a late number of that periodical.

The death of Miss Fitzpatrick, a showy actress, from whom better things were expected than she ever fulfilled, and who disappeared from the comic stage some years ago, took place the other day.

MISCELLANEA

Apollo Smintheus.—The Romaine population have another chance for the revival of the classic spirit. Apollo Smintheus, as Homeric students know, was worshipped as the destroyer of the plague of mice, but no Homeric student believes in Apollo, or that mice can ravage a country. Last year I called attention to a recurrence of the plague, on the occasion of Mr. R. Pullan being engaged on behalf of the Dilettanti Society in exploration of the site of the temple to the south of the Troad. I now learn that this year the plague is in full operation, not only in western Asia Minor, but in Thessaly and other parts of Roumelia, where innumerable hordes of mice, field-mice, and, I suppose, shrews, are destroying the grain crops. Perhaps, had Mr. Pullan discovered the statue of Apollo with the bronze mouse at its foot, these disasters might have been averted; in the meanwhile, rue is being used in some of the fields, as it is alleged the mice do not like its smell.

HYDE CLARKE.

Greek Wine.—In your periodical of the 4th inst. there is among the Miscellanea a letter signed Hyde Clarke, in which the statement is made that "in the Levant and in Greece, what are now called here Greek wines are generally prepared with lime," and that in Smyrna particularly this is the case. Being a Smyrniote myself and a wine-grower, I can assure Dr. Clarke and your readers that it is not lime but gypsum that is referred to,—the same material which is used in Spain, and other countries where this ancient method of preparing wine still continues. Wine-growers, being ignorant of the real causes of the deterioration of wine, and of the proper means of preparing and keeping it, have had recourse to many substances that unscientific experience suggested to them, for preserving wine. Neither lime nor gypsum have the property of preserving wine, but they absorb the acetic acids which are produced in some wines by causes not yet well ascertained. In Spain they keep their wines almost constantly in gypsum—a custom not surprising to persons who, like sherry importers and manufacturers, know that the natural wines of Spain will not continue sound even during the short passage from Spain to England. In Greece it was anciently the custom in some places to use resin, and in others to use aromatic plants, for the same purpose,—namely, to preserve wine

from acetous fermentation; but in the most celebrated wine districts of the Greek Archipelago and the mainland, as in Naoussa, in Macedonia, Santorin, Naxos, Syra, Kea, &c., where they produce the finest wines in the world, no gypsum, lime, or anything at all is used. The Greek Archipelago Wine Company, which includes the greatest wine-growers in Greece and Turkey, have introduced more perfect and scientific methods of wine-making. Instead of indiscriminately mixing different kinds of grapes, they carefully select the best vines for their plantations; instead of drying the grapes in open and exposed cisterns, and producing a sweet, imperfectly-fermented wine liable to deteriorate, they place the freshly gathered grapes in presses; and they let the wine ferment perfectly in large covered vats; instead of being forced to offer young immature wines for use, they can keep them for years without any additional spirit or any substance or mixture whatsoever. The wines which this Company imports from the Levant are not, therefore, as Dr. Hyde Clarke would lead you to suppose, prepared with lime, but are the celebrated wines of ancient times made with greater science and care.

D. G. CARAJANAKI.

Greyhound.—"Now for the better help of your memory, I will give you an old rime, left by our Forefathers, from which you shall understand the true shapes of a perfect Greyhound; and this is it—

If you will have a good tike,
Of which there are few like,
He must be headed like a Snake,
Neck like a Drake,
Back like a Beam,
Sided like a Bream,
Tailed like a Bat,
And footed like a Cat."

*Gervase Markham, 'Country Contentment,' 1615,
bk. I. p. 100.*

Bulk.—"That 'bulk' should be taken sometimes in the larger, sometimes in a restricted sense, is only what is done in German in the corresponding case of *Leib*, which sometimes signifies body, sometimes belly. 'Bulk' in the sense of breast or belly, comes nearest to the Swedish *buk*, Dan. *bug*, Dutch *buk*, German *bauch*—which is clearly related to bag, pocket, pouch, paunch, the German *Wanst*, *Baneter* (a dialect word I have only once heard, meaning belly-worshipper), *Wamme*; E. *womb*; the Latin *pantex*; It. and Span. *panza*; Fr. *panse*. The 'charged bulks,' cited by Mr. M'Grath, are no doubt full bellies. I do not know whether it may be assumed that, on a mistaken analogy to the pronunciation of words like *talk*, *folk*, &c., a mis-spelling might occasionally have occurred, so that 'bulk' was written instead of 'buk' or 'book.' If that were so, *bulk*, meaning breast or belly, would in reality be a *nuance* to be distinguished, even in word-formation, from *bulk*, meaning body. However, as in *hulk* and *sulk*, the *l* continues to be pronounced, it appears unlikely that a mis-spelling should in this case have taken place, although in many languages words of the most dissimilar root have gradually been brought to assume the same orthography. 'Bulk,' as Mr. Skeat observes, belongs to a large family of words with the same root. Thus, at the side of *billow*, the German *Welle* and *schwellen*, *Balg*, *Büchel*, *Buckel*, and hundreds of others might be cited; so also in English *bully*, *bulwark*, &c., might have been added; in Latin *ventus* and *venter*, not to speak of Latin and Greek words in which the letter that typifies the movement of inflation has been lost. The fact is, the *b*, *f*, *p*, *v*, or *w*, that occurs in the words quoted, simply expresses the blowing action which makes anything bulge or swell out. The remaining portion of the words may contain one, two, or more roots of different descriptions, which, however, have in course of time been condensed, rubbed down, or worn off, so that the result has been short words, in which it will be difficult to recognize all the original component parts. Hence it is perhaps not allowable to speak always of the root of a word, the process of formation having often been a more complicated one than that expression would seem to imply.

KARL BLIND.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. G.—T. W. G.—received.

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